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Thursday, April 12, 1973
Chaitra 22, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session (Fifth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thursday, April 12, 1973/Chaitra 22,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trial of War Criminals by Bangladesh
Government

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*702. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI CHANDULAL CHAN-
DRAKAR.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Times of India dated the 18th March, 1973 that the Government of Bangladesh has made all arrangements for holding the trial of the war criminals and this will be over by the end of April, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Bangladesh has forwarded to the Government of India any list of names of the prisoners of war who will be required to face the trial; and

(c) if so, the total number of such persons with the break-up of their respective ranks and whether the Government of India have since made these persons available to the Government of Bangladesh for the purpose of the trial?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: It is more than a year since these prisoners of war surrendered to the Joint Command of Bangladesh and India. Since they have surrendered to the Joint Command of Bangladesh and India, have any modalities been decided regarding the trial of these prisoners, as, for example, the modalities that were decided upon for the Nuremberg trial when the Charter of London was drawn up? What are the charges that would be brought against them, what will be the constitution of the military tribunal, would India be represented on it? All these formalities are matters of vital effect. Have these been decided upon for the trial of these prisoners of war because justice should not only be as it ought to be but should also look to be justice done.

MR. SPEAKER: No argument please.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: What are the details of modalities?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have not got the details. He had not asked for these details.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about modalities.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is primarily for the Government of Bangladesh to decide as to what are the offences and how do they want to try them.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: My question is very specific. Since these prisoners had surrendered to the Joint Command of Bangladesh and India, there is also a vital party to the whole matter and we

should also be a party in the trial of these prisoners. Has any thought been given to this matter?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Yes, a great deal of thought has been given to it. Our decision is that we will co-operate with the Government of Bangladesh. If they want to try any of these prisoners for offences committed in Bangladesh, then it is their responsibility and they will decide about the manner in which the trials should take place.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Recently when Shri Haksar was in Bangladesh, he discussed this matter with them. Besides the charge of genocide, will the charge of aggression against the established Government of Bangladesh be brought against these prisoners, because the Government of Bangladesh was established on 10th April, 1971?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Shri Haksar did not discuss this question with the Government of Bangladesh. The hon. member is trying to ask for information which is not with me and is not likely to be with me, because I have made it clear that primarily it will be for the Government of Bangladesh to hold preliminary investigations because these offences were committed within Bangladesh, within the jurisdiction of that country and it will not, I submit, be proper for us to cross-examine; on this aspect because this is not within our jurisdiction.

DR. RANEN SEN: When the Pakistan Army surrendered to the Joint Command on 16 December, 1971, it was reported that certain documents involving Rao Firman Ali and others were seized by the Joint Command. Later on, very recently, it was further stated in Indian newspapers that the Bangladesh Government had decided to try Gen. Niazi and Rao Firman Ali along with some other prisoners. May I know whether the Government of India is in the possession of any information with regard to these matters?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir. We have no information.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is very difficult to get any reply from the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: Cryptic answers.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बांग्ला देश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को कोई पत्र लिखा है कि कितने आदमियों पर मुकदमा चलायेगी, और मुकदमा चलाने के क्या क्या उन के उसूल हैं ? और ट्रायल भारत में होगा या बांग्ला देश में होगा ? इस सम्बन्ध में कोई इत्तिह्सा बांग्ला देश ने दी है ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: They have not given us the numbers yet of the persons whom they want to try, because they were completing the investigations. The trials will not take place in India because it is for offences committed in Bangladesh, and if the Government of Bangladesh decides to try the prisoners of war the trial will take place in Bangladesh.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : संयुक्त कमान के सम्मुख पाकिस्तानी आर्मी ने आत्मसमर्पण किया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बांग्ला देश ने भारत को कानफ्रीडेंस में ले कर चार्ज-शीट तयार करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या ? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कितने प्रिजनर्स हैं और कितना खर्चा हो रहा है हमारे यहां ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खर्च की बात बीच में कहां पैदा होती है । पहला सवाल ठीक है ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: About the charge-sheet, the understanding is that when the Government of Bangladesh have completed their investigations and have taken a decision that there is a *prima facie* case against such and such of the prisoners of war, then we intend to co-operate with them and would like to transfer those prisoners of war to them.

We do not want to be associated in the matter of investigations because it is primarily their responsibility

About the expenses—it does not arise out of this—I have not got the figures with me at the moment

श्री शिवराम दास : क्या विदेश मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर कि युद्धबन्धियों का सवाल भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच का सवाल अब न रह कर धीरे धीरे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सवाल बनता जा रहा है और इस पर एक इस्लामिक मीट भी अभी हो चुकी है और उन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव इस मिलसिले में पाम किया है जिस की जानकारी भारत सरकार को भी है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर इस बीच में बंगला देश की सरकार और भारत सरकार में जा बात हुई है क्या उस में कहीं किसी स्तर पर यह चर्चा आयी है कि जो बन्दी बिल्कुल निर्दोष हैं जिन पर दूर दराज में भी कोई केस चलाने की सम्भावना नहीं है उन को छोड़ कर बाकी पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH The question of the settlement of the prisoners of war is a matter in which we have said that the final settlement can take place with the agreement of both India and Bangladesh. That position continues.

The Hon Member has mentioned that in the Islamic meet there was some talk about the prisoners of war. Well, we cannot prevent meets of that nature or other nature to carry on talks or make observations. But they are not totally irrelevant so far as we are concerned. None of any such organisations has got any right to advise us or to tell us as to what should be done. It is primarily a matter between Pakistan on the one side and India and Bangladesh on the other. I think everybody knows that India will refuse to be pressurised on this score. That

does not mean that we are not aware of the necessity of finding a just and satisfactory solution of this problem, and that is a matter which is engaging our very serious attention.

Amount spent on settlement of East and West Pakistan Refugees

*703 SHRIMATI MAYA RAY Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the total amount received by the West Pakistan Refugees and East Pakistan Refugees respectively by way of compensation, and

(b) whether further sums are to be allotted for the complete rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) Upto 28th February 1979 an amount of Rs 19128 crores, has been paid by way of compensation to Displaced Persons with held verified claims and as rehabilitation grant under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act and Rules framed thereunder to those displaced persons who did not file claims or who came late from the former West Pakistan (now Pakistan)

Under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April, 1940 the migrants from East Pakistan retained proprietary rights in the properties left behind by them and they could sell exchange or dispose of their properties in any manner they liked. Hence no compensation was paid to them.

(b) Taking into account the magnitude of the problem provision will be made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of migrants from the former East Pakistan.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY Inasmuch as the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact eventually turned out to be completely abortive and

to take cover under it is a mere sophistry, and inasmuch as these East Pakistan refugees did not receive any compensation for the property left behind them in erstwhile East Pakistan and, inasmuch as these East Pakistan refugees are unable to obtain any monetary assistance, from the Government or any other financial institution because they do not have any right title or interest in the land they occupy, does the Government have any plan to grant every refugee family a developed plot of homestead land as a gift from the State in this year of our Silver Jubilee Anniversary of Independence?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Efforts are being made to rehabilitate these persons in various States in this country.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Inasmuch as in regard to the western region 19 new full-fledged townships and 136 colonies as suburbs of existing towns and cities came into existence containing full civic amenities, such as, schools, hospitals, shopping centres and industrial centres forming viable units—this is according to publications of the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation—does the Government have any plan for similar standards of development for the eastern region in the course of the next five years?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Government is making plans for rehabilitating these persons and an exercise is being done in the course of the next Five Year Plan.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: So far as I understand from the reply of the hon. Minister, no such plan has been made in the Five Year Plan to help the refugees of East Pakistan. I want to know whether the Government will consider about refugees who are in Assam and who could not be rehabilitated due to failure of the Indian Tea Association's scheme, particularly in my district of Cachar during the Fifth Plan.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am not able to give particular details about the district of Cachar. But as far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, as I have already said, an exercise is being carried out in regard to Plan and non-Plan expenditure with regard to this aspect of the problem.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Has the hon. Minister received any master plan from the West Bengal State Government regarding the rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Yes, Sir. The Government has received master plan from the West Bengal Government for Rs. 144 crores. The master plan has been referred to the Committee of Review and we are awaiting the recommendations of the Committee of Review.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has assured that something will be done in the Fifth Plan to rehabilitate the unfortunate refugees from East Pakistan. May I know why Government took such a long time to make a plan for the rehabilitation of these unfortunate refugees who are the floating population of West Bengal and are creating political turmoil in that State?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Government has been doing everything to rehabilitate these persons. I have made this clear on several occasions. With regard to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, as I have said, an exercise is being carried out with regard to both plan and non-plan expenditure in order to deal with this problem.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए, विशेषतः सिन्ध से आए हुए शरणार्थियों के सेटिलमेंट क्लेम्स बहुत सालों से लटके पड़े हुए हैं, क्या उन को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कराने की कोशिश करेंगे और वह कब तक फाइनालाइज हो जाएंगे, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Regarding refugees from West Pakistan, the major problem has been settled, and whatsoever minor problems are there with regard to a small number of families every step is being taken in order to solve them.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUḌA BAKSH: May I know whether they have finalised the processes and procedure for the payment of 25 per cent as *ad hoc* grant on the value of properties left behind in East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—by the refugees?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I do not have any information about this immediately.

High Level Talks with Pakistan..

*704. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 15th March, 1973 under the heading 'High-level talks with Pak sought';

(b) if so, whether he has stated to the Australian Correspondent that India wanted a high-level conference between the two countries to normalise relations; and

(c) if so, whether Pakistan has also desired the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). My remarks to the Australian Correspondent on the subject were in line with my earlier statements in the House. I have all along said that Government would welcome bilateral negotiations with Pakistan to resolve mutual problems. In our view summit-level talks should be preceded by adequate preparation through discussions at other

levels so that the summit, when it takes place, produces the desired results. No suggestion for officials-level meeting has been received from Pakistan so far.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The President of Pakistan, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, always accuses the Government of India for non-implementation of the Simla Agreement. But we feel that Pakistan is standing in between and the Simla Agreement is not being implemented. In view of the experience of the Simla Agreement, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he feels it or not that a package deal is necessary to normalise relations with Pakistan, and if he thinks like that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has finalised any details of the issues to be settled with Pakistan before the release of POWs.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is no doubt that it would be more desirable if a package deal could materialise and could be struck. But at the same time it will not be very wise not to settle matters in the absence of a package deal. Anything that is settled and is out of the way is a step towards normalisation and, therefore, should not be rejected.

In view of my reply to the first part of his query, there is no need to answer his second part in which he asks whether we have finalised the issues that should be incorporated in the package deal. I would like to say that some of the important issues have been spelt out in the Simla Agreement, and both sides have agreed that those should be settled without the use of force, by mutual agreement.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The hon. Minister has said that most of the issues have been spelt out in the Simla Agreement. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the various issues like recognition of Bangla Desh, release of Bangla Desh refugees who have been retained in Pakista, compensation for the refugees, war compensation, etc., had been spelt out in the Simla Agreement.

should also be a party in the trial of these prisoners. Has any thought been given to this matter?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Yes, a great deal of thought has been given to it. Our decision is that we will co-operate with the Government of Bangladesh. If they want to try any of these prisoners for offences committed in Bangladesh, then it is their responsibility and they will decide about the manner in which the trials should take place.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Recently when Shri Haksar was in Bangladesh, he discussed this matter with them. Besides the charge of genocide, will the charge of aggression against the established Government of Bangladesh be brought against these prisoners, because the Government of Bangladesh was established on 10th April, 1971?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Shri Haksar did not discuss this question with the Government of Bangladesh. The hon. member is trying to ask for information which is not with me and is not likely to be with me, because I have made it clear that primarily it will be for the Government of Bangladesh to hold preliminary investigations because these offences were committed within Bangladesh, within the jurisdiction of that country and it will not, I submit, be proper for us to cross-examine; on this aspect because this is not within our jurisdiction.

DR. RANEN SEN: When the Pakistan Army surrendered to the Joint Command on 16 December, 1971, it was reported that certain documents involving Rao Firman Ali and others were seized by the Joint Command. Later on, very recently, it was further stated in Indian newspapers that the Bangladesh Government had decided to try Gen. Niazi and Rao Firman Ali along with some other prisoners. May I know whether the Government of India is in the possession of any information with regard to these matters?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir. We have no information.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is very difficult to get any reply from the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: Cryptic answers.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बांग्ला देश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को कोई पत्र लिखा है कि कितने आदमियों पर मुकदमा चलायेगी, और मुकदमा चलाने के क्या क्या उन के उसूल हैं ? और ट्रायल भारत में होगा या बांग्ला देश में होगा ? इस सम्बन्ध में कोई इत्तिह्सा बांग्ला देश ने दी है ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: They have not given us the numbers yet of the persons whom they want to try, because they were completing the investigations. The trials will not take place in India because it is for offences committed in Bangladesh, and if the Government of Bangladesh decides to try the prisoners of war the trial will take place in Bangladesh.

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अध्यक्ष महोदय : खर्च की बात बीच में कहां पैदा होती है । पहला सवाल ठीक है ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: About the charge-sheet, the understanding is that when the Government of Bangladesh have completed their investigations and have taken a decision that there is a *prima facie* case against such and such of the prisoners of war, then we intend to co-operate with them and would like to transfer those prisoners of war to them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: According to a news item in the *Patron* of today, the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh would be arriving here soon when the question of Pakistani prisoners of war will be discussed with him. Since the initiative has been taken by the Bangladesh Government in stating that it is prepared to release the prisoners of war if the Bangladeshis detained in Pakistan are released, may I know whether that would be discussed with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about a report in the *Hindustan Times*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh is arriving here for talks about prisoners of war.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that this question relates to a report in the *Hindustan Times*, to which the Minister gave a reply in detail.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh is expected to visit Delhi. I cannot give the exact time because the Bangladesh Minister are also busy with their own Parliament. According to press reports, their Parliament is discussing the President's Address. So, the date of his arrival will depend on his ability to extricate himself from parliamentary work. I would request hon. Members not to ask me as to what will be discussed even before the discussion takes place.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only quoting a newspaper report.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I cannot prevent the newspapers from publishing such reports. They are intelligent guesses. When the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh comes, I will be very glad to discuss with him all important matters. It will not perhaps be proper for me to indicate either the items to be discussed or the nature of those discussions. That will not be fair to me, and certainly not to the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, that we discuss beforehand in Parliament as

to what is going to be the subject matter of exchange of views.

ESI Doctors' Agitation

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*705. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:**
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doctors of the Employees State Insurance Scheme had been agitating for some time;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands and redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (**SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY**): (a) and (b). The Doctors in the Employees State Insurance dispensaries in Delhi had been agitating for some time against the proposed move for withdrawal of payment of Employees' State Insurance Allowance of Rs 100 per month to them.

(c) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation considered the matter at its meeting held on the 17th March, 1973 and agreed to continue the payment of Employees' State Insurance Allowance, for the time being.

श्री शशि भूषण : ई एस आई के अंतर्गत काम करने वाले डाक्टरों को एक सौ रुपया भत्ता मिलता था। उसको बन्द कर दिया गया। इस की आप दुबारा जारी कर रहे हैं। डाक्टर दो सौ मांग रहे हैं। मैं जाना मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उनकी कितना देना चाहते हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY**): Rs. 100 were being given to the ESI Doctors as ESI allowance. It was not discontinued, but there was a recommendation that Rs. 100 need not be paid. This was recommended by the

Director-General of Health Services but the Corporation which went into this matter, did not agree with this recommendation. So, this Rs. 100 which was being paid is continued.

With respect to the demand of another Rs. 100, that does not arise immediately, but that matter will be examined.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: ESI doctors in Delhi have to attend to about 200 patients a day and they have to work for six hours a day. This has created discontent among them and made the doctors unpopular, for no fault of their own. I would like to know what action Government want to take in this matter to remove the discontentment among the doctors.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what he replied to. A question was raised regarding the payment of Rs. 100 and he has replied to it.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This matter has been brought to our notice now and it will be examined.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: This agitation does not concern Delhi alone, it is all over India and my question is:

whether it is a fact that the panel doctors are free to take private practice and those who are on the service system are not entitled for any private practice. So, how do the Government propose to remove this disparity and discrimination? Will they consider giving a further increment in the remuneration of the service system doctors?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to the doctors employed by the ESI, the reasons why ESI is paying them Rs. 100 extra in contrast to other doctors are the following:

1. Prohibition of private practice.

2. Non-provision of residential accommodation.

3. Liability for domiciliary visit.

4. Treatment of higher order to the insured persons and their family members.

5. Duties involving great circumspection requiring tact, patience and endurance.

Because of these reasons they are being paid Rs. 100 extra. I think I have clarified the question of the hon. Member.

News-Item "Indian Tricolour Absent at Mecca"

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*707. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Indian tricolour absent at Mecca" as appearing in Times of India dated the 20th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian national flag was not flown at Mecca during the Haj as national flags of other countries were also not hoisted there on that occasion.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister I would like to know whether there is any restriction imposed by the Government of Mecca on nations with regard to flying of their flags. If it is so, what is the Government going to do for its removal? If not, as a matter of principle, our national flag should have been hoisted, no matter other nations did not hoist theirs.

Since it is a breach of discipline and a failure in the discharge of their duties on the part of our Embassy officials posted there, I would like to know whether they have been asked to explain and what action has been taken against them.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is no lapse on the part of our Embassy in not flying our flag at Mecca.

As regards the rules applicable there, it is very difficult to say, but if there are any, they are applicable to all the countries. I have said in the main reply that the national flags of other countries were also not flown. It is not a question of discrimination, and India alone not being allowed to fly its flag.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Under what circumstances did it happen? Are there any legal restrictions?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is no controversy or conflict at all. Customarily these flags are not flown. No country is flying its flag there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including Pakistan.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Out of this answer, I want to put my second supplementary. Has Government come to know that the collection of money given by pilgrims for charity has not been properly apportioned among the countries?

MR. SPEAKER: What are you asking? You were asking about the flag. Now, you are asking about apportionment of money. How is it relevant?

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Mecca attracts pilgrims from all over the world. They give money for charity there. It is but proper that that money should be used for humanitarian works all over the world.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, this is not relevant. You asked about the flag; now you are asking about the apportionment of the money.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: I want to know whether the Government is in favour of an international organisation being constituted to see that it is properly distributed among all the countries.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): May I just clarify as there appears to be some misunderstanding? Pilgrims go to Mecca from all parts of the world. If they offer any charity, it is for the recipients of that charity to make such use of it as they like. A pilgrim goes to Haridwar or Golden Temple, Amritsar. He offers some money. None of the State Governments have ever suggested that it should be apportioned among the various States. To say so would be something ridiculous. I request hon. Members not to bring in political considerations in religious matters. Mecca is a place held in great reverence by the Muslim community of the entire world. People go there for Haj pilgrimage. They make some offering; they believe it is in their spiritual interest. It will be very wrong to suggest that such a religious offering should be subject to any international control or that they should be responsible for answering to somebody. I wish the hon. Member does not pursue this line of approach or thinking.

Nationalisation of Mines under Private Control

*709. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines which are still running in the private sector, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to nationalise them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There are ten mines—nine in Bihar and one in West Bengal—running in the private sec-

tot owned by Companies engaged in the production of iron and steel.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to nationalise these mines as they are the captive coking coal mines of the Steel Plants in the private sector.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : जहाँ लोहे और इस्पात का उत्पादन होता है और कोयला खान भी वहाँ है उससे अलग करके इस खान का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात आप सोच रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Government are not considering nationalisation of these coal-mines.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : लोहे और इस्पात का उत्पादन जहाँ होता है और वहाँ खान और जुड़ी हुई है क्या आपको पता है कि वहाँ जो कोयले का उत्पादन होता है वह उसी में लगता है या वहाँ से वह बाहर भी चला जाता है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It will be used entirely in the steel plants. There is a provision also in the Coking Coal Mines Nationalisation Act under which if there is surplus production beyond what is needed by the steel-plants it will be at the disposal of the Government to be used for whatever purpose Government thinks fit.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has stated that there are eight such captive mines in Bihar and one such in West Bengal. I would like to know whether any such captive mines of any particular company has already been nationalised and if so, why there are two sets of rules whereby some of these captive mines have already been nationalised while others have not been nationalised. May I also know whether there are still quite a few numbers of such captive mines in Madhya Pradesh and elsewhere in the country?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: So far as the iron and steel industry is concerned, there are only these captive mines that I have mentioned, namely eight in Bihar and one in West Bengal. Out of them, six belong to the Tata Iron and Steel Co., two to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and one to the West Bokaro Co. which is a subsidiary of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. So, there is no question of any discrimination. All the mines belonging to companies which are producing steel, the products of which also go for the purpose of use in production of steel, have not been taken over but have been left for the use of the steel plants.

So far as Madhya Pradesh and other States are concerned, including Bihar and Bengal, in relation to other industries, we have not followed that policy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that there are two mines which cater to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Since the management of Indian Iron and Steel Co has been taken over by Government, may I know the legal difficulties in taking over those mines which actually supply iron to that company? May I also know the difficulties in taking over the 85 collieries in Bihar which are still in the hands of the private mineowners?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not able to follow exactly the import of the hon. Member's question, but I shall answer it to the extent that I was able to follow it.

So far as the mines which are captive to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. are concerned, they still remain captive mines of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., but the management of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. has been taken over by Government; that is, they have not been taken over by the Bharat Coking Coal, the organisation which is looking after the coking coal mines as a whole excluding these coking coal mines which are the captive mines of the steel plants. So, the taking over of mines of the In-

dian Iron and Steel Co. is only in consequence of the taking over of the management of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. This is the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the 85 collieries which are in the hands of private mineowners in Bihar?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Actually, that comes under question No. 712 which is just three questions ahead. But if you want me to answer the question, I am prepared to answer it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since I have put the question, he may answer it. I did not know that that question was coming up today.

MR SPEAKER: He may ask that question when that is taken up.

Gujarat Government's approach to Centre Re: Import of Steel

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*710. **SHRI VEKARIA:**
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has approached the Central Government regarding the purchase of steel from abroad; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In October/November, 1972, the Government of Gujarat has made a request for allowing them to import 10,000 tonnes of billets which could then be rolled into mild steel bars in the country. However, in view of the unsatisfactory availability position of billets abroad, the State Government was advised to explore

the possibility of obtaining ingots/billets available from other sources within the country for meeting their more immediate requirements.

SHRI VEKARIA: The hon. Minister has stated in his main answer that:

"However, in view of the unsatisfactory availability position of billets abroad, the State Government was advised to explore the possibility of obtaining ingots/billets from other sources within the country for meeting their more immediate requirements."

The Gujarat Government have asked for permission to import billets because they have not been able to obtain the same from indigenous sources. I would like to know which source Government have in mind, which can supply the billets to the Gujarat State.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): The idea suggested to the Gujarat Government was really in relation to the procurement of billets through the ingots fabricated in the electric furnaces. There are a large number of electric furnaces in the country and we suggested to the Gujarat Government that it would be better to try to get something from the electric furnace production because so far as imports are concerned, availability was very short in the international market.

SHRI VEKARIA: I have to know from certain sources of the Gujarat Government that billets are available abroad. If so, do Government propose to allow billets to be imported by the Gujarat Government?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not aware of what the special sources of information of the Gujarat Government in respect of this matter to which the hon. member refers are, but I can only say that during 1972-73, MMTC, which is the canalising agent

cy for the import of billets had planned to import about 100,000 tonnes. However, they have only been able to import something in the region of 65,000 tonnes. Further billets were not available. Therefore, had we even permitted the Gujarat Government to place the order for 10,000 tonnes of billets with MMTC, it would only have been a paper permission and would not have advanced the cause of the Gujarat Government in any way. Further, against a global tender opened by the MMTC as recently as 7 April 1973, we have received only one offer from the US for the supply of 5,000 tonnes of billets and that too at a very high price. This, I think, would adequately show the difficulties so far as imports of billets are concerned.

SHRI P. G. MAVAIANKAR: The hon. Minister just now stated that he had advised or asked the Gujarat Government not to import steel from abroad but to get it from within the country. Did other State Governments make a similar request and were they also asked to follow suit? Also, what specific central assistance and help was made available to the Gujarat Government in regard to the procurement of steel internally?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I had never said that I had advised the Gujarat Government not to import. I stated that no purpose could have been served by permitting the Gujarat Government to place an order through MMTC for another 10,000 tonnes of billets because the very permission given to the MMTC to import 100,000 tonnes could not be fully implemented owing to lack of billets in the international market. So far as I am aware, we have never advised any other State Government in any other way, but you will pardon me if I put my answer a little cautiously because my memory may not be accurate as it should be, but I doubt very much.

Finally, regarding other Governments asking for any assistance, our answer has

been the same. It arises out of the difficulties we are facing in relation to import of billets. If we could import more billets, we would have imported, but unfortunately, we are not able to.

अधिकों की शिकायतें दर्ज करने के लिए नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारी

* 713. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बता की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार न एस पदाधिकारी नियुक्त किए है जिनके पास प्राइवेट तथा पब्लिक सेक्टर के श्रमिक अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकें; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तन्मम्बन्धी व्यंरा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b) Workers employed in the public and private sector undertakings can bring their grievance to the notice of officers and Inspectors appointed under the various labour laws. Besides, in Central Undertakings (other than the Railways) where five hundred or more workers are employed, there are Labour Officers with whom grievances and complaints about the implementation of the various labour laws can be taken up for obtaining redress.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रमिकों की शिकायतें सुनने वाले जो अधिकारी नियुक्त होते हैं, वे श्रमिकों की समस्या का समाधान करने में बिल्कुल अक्षम होते हैं और वे गरीब श्रमिकों को न्यायानय की शरण में जाने का मुझाब देते हैं। ऐसी हानत में क्या सरकार इन अधिकारियों को ऐसा निर्देश देगी जिससे वे अपने ही स्तर तक श्रमिकों की समस्या का समाधान कर सकें ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): It has been provided in

the various enactments; several types of machinery have been provided for looking into the grievances of the workers and also the various officers whom they can approach.

With regard to the suggestions made, I may submit that the entire industrial relations, in what manner they will have to be regulated and what type of machinery we have to provide for, is under examination and I hope we will introduce the Bill as early as possible.

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मन : क्या यह बात आप की जानकारी में है कि जो श्रमिक अधिकारियों के पास अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज कराने के लिये जाते हैं उन के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है, उन्हें डिस्चार्ज किया जाता है कि वे अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज न करेंगे ? इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आप अलग से कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ताकि इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आयें तो उन पर तत्काल कार्यवाही हो ।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It is very general observation for which I have no answer. If the hon. Member can give a specific instance in this regard, necessary action will be taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether he is aware that the code of discipline and grievance procedure adopted in the 16th Labour Conference have not been adopted by either the Railway Ministry or the Defence Ministry or any other undertakings which are departmentally run and, if so, may I know the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

May I know also whether it is a fact that the labour officers who are working there are just no more than dignified canteen managers because the confidential reports are written by the department itself and they are, for administrative purposes, not under the Labour Ministry and, if so, whether this anomalous position will be rectified?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have already stated the existing position under the various enactments. The other suggestions made will be looked into.

Re: STARRED QUESTION No. 714

DR. RANEN SEN: Sir, may I draw your attention to one point in this question? Though the hon. Members who have tabled this question are not here, I would like to mention that one thing is wrongly stated here. In part (c) of the question, the Rashtriya Mazdoor Congress has been shown as the All India Trade Union Congress within brackets. They are two different organisations. So, it is very wrong to bracket them like this. The All India Trade Union Congress is different, and the Rashtriya Mazdoor Congress is something else.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, if you write to me about this, I will see that this question is corrected. I am very sorry it came in this shape, but it must have been sent by the Members.

Rehabilitation of Territory vacated by Pakistani Armed Forces

*715. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amounts of assistance and compensation which have been spent or are to be spent in the task of rehabilitation of the Indian territory vacated by the Pakistani armed forces as a result of the Simla Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The amounts of assistance by way of relief and rehabilitation spent and to be spent by the State Governments in the Indian territories vacated by the Pakistani armed forces as a result of the Simla Agreement are being ascertained.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: It is for the Defence Ministry to reply to this, question. However, I would like to know whether any State Government has taken up this work in right earnest and if so, how much time it will take to ascertain it and who will bear the rehabilitation expenses?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We will have to get the information from the State Governments. We are trying to get it. When the information is available, I will let the hon. member know.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know whether all Indian territories that were to be vacated by Pakistan have been vacated?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It is with regard to the territories that have been vacated that this information is being collected.

श्री झारखंडे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इस बात की सूचना है कि पाकिस्तानी फौजों ने हमारे जिस क्षेत्र को कब्जे में लिया था, वहां से वापस जाने के पहले उन्होंने सरदार भगत सिंह के स्मारक को तोड़फोड़ दिया और वहां से उन की मूर्ति को उठा कर ले गये ? यदि यह सूचना है तो इस विषय में क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है अथवा नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about the amounts of assistance and compensation which have been spent or are to be spent in the task of rehabilitation of the Indian territory vacated by Pakistan. I wish you had sent a specific question on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That place was given to us ultimately. We have visited it. We want to know whether it is still with us or not. This is a historical place.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be remotely concerned.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: If it has happened, it is highly deplorable. But the hon. member may kindly put a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narasimha Reddy.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Question No. 718.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no information as to why the minister is not present. I will have to bring up this question again next week.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a question of contempt of the House. It is a serious matter. They are whole-time paid people.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, the question is not that a substitute is lacking. All of you can reply to this question. The question is that the minister concerned is not present and he has not intimated anything to me. I strongly disapprove of it. I will put this question again next week. It will have priority.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, यदि कोई रास्ते में बीमार हो जाय तो कैसे आ सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीमार हो गये थे तो मुझे लिख सकते थे—श्री किसकु के मामले को ले लीजिये,

He wrote to me and I pleaded on his behalf that he is not well. So, a few lines could have been written to me.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I had been in charge of this subject till recently. If the hon. Member wants, I am prepared to read it.

श्री शशि भूषण : अभी वहां बंटे हुए थे, उनका कुछ तबीयत खराब हो गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तबीयत क्या खराब होनी है, गलत बात क्यों कहते हैं । जो बात होगी वह बता देना । कोई खास वजह हो गई होगी लेकिन बेकार में उनको बीमार क्यों बतलाते हैं । वह अब आ रहे हैं ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Sir, I am very sorry this has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: What happened to you? I advised them not to say that you are in the hospital.

Fulfilment of Fourth Plan Targets in Heavy Industry

*718. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Heavy Industry in the Public Sector has fulfilled the targets set for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps contemplated to make up the shortfall, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4788/73].

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: This is an important question which is entitled to an unambiguous reply. Yet, the statement says:

"A number of other measures have also been undertaken/under consideration to improve the performance of public sector undertakings for strengthening the organisation, management and operation."

We would like to know what specific steps have been undertaken and what are the steps under consideration for improvement of the performance of the public sector undertakings?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: In some of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry some top-level changes have been brought about. As far as material planning is concerned, we are discussing it in great detail and we hope that this will be finalised soon. After these two steps are taken, the performance of these public sector undertakings will surely improve.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Sir, you may kindly postpone the question so 241 LS.—2.

that they can provide a full and correct reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Then he should not have asked the first supplementary. Now we are in the mid-stream. Let him ask the other supplementary.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: I am not satisfied with the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him ask the next supplementary.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: He has not replied as to what proportion of the deficiency in the targets laid for the Fourth Plan is due to managerial deficiency what proportion is due to disturbed industrial relations and what proportion due to lack of imports of critical items. The answer will not be completed unless he enlightens the House on these point.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The Action Committee which has been constituted by the planning Commission is going into all these matters which have been referred to by the hon. Member. After getting their report we will be in a position to have a detailed view of the whole question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Simla Agreement

*701. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan President has blamed India for not fulfilling the Simla Agreement;

(b) if so, whether there is a deliberate attempt on the part of Pakistan to delay implementation of the Simla Agreement; and

(c) the number of recommendations of the Simla Agreement acted upon so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have seen some press reports to this effect.

(b) Pakistan's interest in implementing provisions of the Simla Agreement per-

taining to normalisation measures under paragraph 3 has shown signs of decline.

(c) With the delineation of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and the withdrawal of troops from occupied territories, paragraph 4 of the Simla Agreement has been implemented in full.

Revival of International Control Commission in Laos

*706. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Laotian Government has requested the Government of India for the revival of the International Control Commission; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos continues to be in existence. During his visit to India in January, 1973, however, the Prime Minister of Laos, suggested that the Commission be reactivated.

(b) It is the earnest desire of India to help Laos in the task of restoring peace and safeguarding her independence. India would be glad to help in this task with the agreement of all parties concerned and would fulfil its responsibilities in the Commission.

Report on Incident of Attack on Indian High Commission in U.K.

*708. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4239 on the 22nd March, 1973 regarding the Investigation into the attack on the Indian Mission in London and state:

(a) the salient features of the report submitted by two officials; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The salient features of the report submitted by the two officials are as under:

(i) The raid on the Indian High Commission in London was an isolated incident. Intensive enquiries of the security agencies in the U.K. did not reveal any evidence that this raid was planned and executed at the instigation or guidance of any anti-India-Political Organisation, any individual person or group of people, or any terrorist organisation.

(ii) The raid was planned and executed by three teenaged participants who were unduly agitated over the alleged ill-treatment of Pakistani Prisoners of War in India.

(b) Our Mission already have detailed instructions regarding measures to be adopted in dealing with security problems of this nature. These instructions have been further reiterated.

Non-Implementation of Industrial Tribunal Award of Maharashtra by Mazagon Dock/Department of Defence Production

*711. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay and Department of Defence Production have not implemented the Award of Justice Shri F. H. Lala, Industrial Tribunal, Maharashtra, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the dispute has arisen between the Management and the workmen (Clerical and Subordinate staff) due to the non-implementation of the Award; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to issue directives to the managements to implement the Award and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The management of Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay have, with the approval of Government, filed a special leave appeal against this award in the Supreme Court.

(b) The dispute has arisen because the management has filed an appeal.

(c) The question of issuing directions does not arise in view of the reply to clause (a) above.

बिहार की 80 कोयला खानों का निजी खान मालिकों के हाथ में होना

*712. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) का सरकार की घोषणा के बावजूद भी बिहार की 80 कोयला खाने अब भी निजी खान मालिकों के नियंत्रण में है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारसंगलम्) : (क) और (ख). कोयला खान (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1973 के अर्धान, इस्पात सयव की ग्रहोत खानों को छोड़कर, समस्त कोयला खानों का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हो गया है ।

असम्बद्ध मजदूर संघों द्वारा हड़ताल

*714. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1972 में फरवरी, 1973 के बीच असम्बद्ध मजदूर सब अधिकांश हड़तालों के लिए जिम्मेदार थे ;

(ख) क्या इनके परिणामस्वरूप 68 लाख 70 हजार श्रम घंटों का नुकसान हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सब से अधिकांश हड़ताले गण्डाय मजदूर कांग्रेस (आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस) में सम्बद्ध संघों के अह्वान पर की गई थी जिसके फलस्वरूप 9 लाख 39 हजार श्रम घंटों का नुकसान हुआ, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इन स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रहा है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) में (ग). एक विवरण, जो 1972 के दौरान केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों/असम्बद्ध संघों प्रादि द्वारा की गई हड़तालों तथा इनके कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध अंतिम सूचना दर्शाता है, मदन के मेज पर रखा गया है ।

(घ) सरकार का ध्येय सांविधिक उपबन्धों और सैद्धांतिक व्यवस्थाओं के अर्धान अनीपचारिक मध्यस्थता संरक्षण, न्याय निर्णय या विवाचन द्वारा, जैसा भी आवश्यक हो, औद्योगिक विवादों के कारण काम-रोधों को कम करना रहा है । सरकार सम्बन्धित पक्षों से भी औद्योगिक सम्पर्क पद्धति में सुधार करने के लिए समस्त उपाय उद्भूत करने हेतु विचार-विमर्श करती रही है ।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठन/संघ	हड़तालों की संख्या (1972 अंतिम)	नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या (1972 अंतिम)
1	2	3
राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस	297	93,457
अखिल भारत ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस	249	831,752
हिन्दु मजदूर सभा	120	1,401,078
सयुक्त ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस	10	52,329
विभिन्न संघ	56	1,702,366
असम्बद्ध और अन्य*	1,798	6,871,971
जोड़	2,530	11,794,353

*'अन्य' उन हड़तालों में सम्बन्धित है जिनकी शुरुआत किसी संघ द्वारा नहीं हुई या जिनके बारे में यह मान्य नहीं था कि वह किस संगठन में सम्बद्ध है।

Loss due to non-use of USA know-how
for Fabrication of Steel Rolling Mills.

*716. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the *Times of India* on the 19th March, 1973 to the effect that India is losing 100,000 Dollars per year for the last four years due to the Soviet opposition to use U.S.A. 'know-how' technology for the fabrication of steel rolling mills;

(b) whether Government have had 10 years contract with Engineering and Foundry Limited of the USA for supplying 'know-how' technology for the above purpose; and

(c) the reaction of Government regard-

ing the contract entered into with the above USA Engineering concern?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM): (a) The report in question has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Government of India have not entered into any such contract. However, Hindustan Steel Limited entered into an agreement, with the approval of Government, in February, 1969, with M/s United Engineering and Foundry Company, Pittsburg, USA (now named Wean Limited incorporated, for the acquisition of know-how in the design and manufacture of rolling mills and auxiliary equipment. The agreement is valid for a period of ten years and envisages an annual payment of \$ 100,000 as compensation for know-how.

(c) The agreement provides for the supply of technical and manufacturing information, data, detailed designs and related calculations for rolling mills and auxiliary services. It also provides for

facilities for the training of Indian technicians for this purpose. The acquisition of this know-how would help bridge an important gap in the field of design and manufacture of rolling mills which form a major part of capital investment on a steel plant and would lead to self-sufficiency in this regard.

Expenditure incurred on implementing the scheme to assist families of Jawans/Officers killed or Disabled in Indo-Pak War, 1971

*717. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total expenditure so far incurred on implementing the various schemes formulated to assist the families of jawans and Officers killed or disabled in the Indo-Pak war of December, 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): The scheme for rehabilitation of war bereaved families and the disabled servicemen is package of concessions extended by the Central and State Governments. These include the liberalised pensionary awards, free education for the children of those killed or permanently disabled, assistance in finding employment for dependents of the deceased servicemen and placement of such disabled servicemen as are fit for economic activity in employment and self-employment ventures. In addition, suitable accommodation, agricultural land and homestead land are being made available to them by the State Governments.

2. The most important feature of the rehabilitation programme is the liberalised pensionary awards. Under the scheme widows of officers killed in action are eligible to a pension of 3/4ths of the pay of the rank held at the time of death till the deemed date of retirement of the officer and thereafter to normal family pension. In the case of JCOs/ORs, pension is payable at the rate of last pay drawn to the nominated heir for life. The disability pension for those invalided out of service consists of two elements: the disability element and the service element. The disability element for 100 per

cent disability is equal to the emoluments last drawn minus the service element, the amount being limited to Rs. 500. For lower percentages of disability, the disability element is proportionately reduced. All those eligible are in receipt of these pensions.

3. The educational concessions extended to children of servicemen killed in action and those permanently disabled provides for free education upto the first degree level, including cost of books, uniforms, board and lodge in schools run or aided by the Union Government. State Governments have also issued similar orders. Assistance in the matter of employment to dependents and those discharged from service is regulated by rules and orders issued by the Central and the State Governments. The concerned individuals can be appointed in Government employment without the intervention of the employment exchanges. Facilities for training have been extended to them in training institutions both under the Central and State Governments; and the Ministry of Defence co-ordinates and ensures that applicants for such training are assisted for admission to these institutions.

4. As expenditure on the increased pensionary awards is a continuous charge, educational facilities are being availed of in institutions of both the Centre and the States, assistance for the purpose of employment is a co-ordinated activity between different Departments of Central Government and the State Governments, it is not feasible to assess the expenditure on these schemes on a given date.

Use of Computers

*719. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has pointed out that computers will not help India at a time when the country is facing unemployment problem; and

(b) whether resources utilisation could be effectively controlled by computers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Large-scale and injudicious use of computers will not be desirable. Government's policy is that automation including computerisation should be tried out on a selective basis and that technological advance should be regulated to make it consistent with the social good of the community.

(b) Computers are capable of being used to help in the effective utilisation of resources.

Import of Substantial Portion of requirements of Engine developed for a new Plane

*720. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial portion of the engine requirements of the new planes that are being developed will have to be imported from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to bring down these imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is not possible to indicate at this stage to what extent engines for the planes that are now being developed will be required to be imported. However, in all such projects a few engines may have to be imported initially until our own indigenously designed engines are available. Steps are being taken to design and develop sophisticated aero-engines to meet our future requirements. Where such engines cannot be developed, technical collaboration from foreign manufacturers for indigenous production is also considered.

Diamond Drilling Contract to 'Bird & Co.'

6850. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Bird and Co.' had a diamond drilling contract at Khetri Project;

(b) whether the present Chairman of Hindustan Copper Limited who was then an employee of the said company, operated the contract at that time; and

(c) what consideration weighed heavy with the Government to appoint him as Chairman of the Khetri Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The diamond drilling contract was awarded to M/s. Bird & Co. in 1967 by the National Mineral Development Corporation, then responsible for the Khetri Copper Project.

(b) The present Chairman of Hindustan Copper Ltd., who was in 1967 an employee of Bird & Co., was in no way connected with this contract in 1967 when the Contract was awarded. He was then working in the Minerals Department of Bird & Co. a department which had nothing to do with the drilling. He was transferred in mid-1968 from Calcutta to Delhi as Incharge of Delhi Office and the drilling department of Bird & Co. then came under him. It may be mentioned however, that a penalty of forfeiture of the entire amount of Bank Guarantee of Rs. 1,50,000 furnished by Bird & Co., for their failure to complete the work within the stipulated period was imposed after the present Chairman joined Hindustan Copper Limited.

(c) He had worked with Bird & Co. for over a decade and held various top level managerial positions before his appointment in Hindustan Copper Ltd. It was considered that with his managerial experience, he should be able effectively to handle the problems of the Company during critical phase of its development. He had also been empanelled under Schedule 'C' by the Empanelment Selection Board.

Constitution of High Power Committee Re-organisation of N.C.C.

6851. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a high power Committee to recom-

مند measures necessary for changes in the aims and objectives and organisation of the National Cadet Corps; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and when its report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4789/73].

Production of High Standard of Steel Sheets at Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

6852. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of present hand-driven sheet mill of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is not satisfactory according to the capability of producing various types of steel sheets of high standard; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by Government in this regard for the improvement in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) While the hand sheet mill of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, is not unsuitable for production of small tonnages of certain types of alloy steels, it is, in terms of present day technology, not quite suited for production of high quality flat products on a commercial scale in a competitive market.

(b) This is linked up with the question of the product-mix for the expansion of the plant which is under review.

Soviet Support to India's stand on Aksai Chin

6853. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received intimation from U.S.S.R. regarding Soviet Government's support to India's stand on Aksai Chin; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the stand of U.S.S.R. on Aksai Chin as indicated to the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No recent intimation has been received from the U.S.S.R. Government on the subject

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of Non-Aligned Nations

6854. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been sounded for a meeting of the non-aligned nations and a preparatory meeting will be held shortly in Kabul to work out the details of the proposed conference; and

(b) whether India participated in the preparatory meeting and if so whether any decision has been taken with regard to the nations that are to be invited in the proposed conference, the venue and the agenda and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) It was agreed at the conference of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries held in Georgetown in August, 1972 that a Conference of Heads of States, Governments of non-aligned countries should be held in Algiers in September, 1973. A Preparatory Committee consisting of 17 countries including India will meet in Kabul, Afghanistan, from 13 to 15 May, to work out the agenda for the Summit and other details.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to post a Senior Officer at Indian Consulate in Saigon

6855. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Consulate at Saigon is not being manned by the Con-

sulate General and is in charge of a junior official;

(b) when the Consulate General was withdrawn from Saigon; and

(c) whether the present incumbent of the post is being handicapped owing to his junior position to have access to the policy-making level at Saigon and as such the country is not being kept posted with the developments at an early date and whether any attempt is being made to send a senior officer of the rank of a Consulate General at Saigon and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The previous Consul-General left Saigon in November, 1972 on transfer.

(c) Government have no reasons to believe that the present incumbent of the post in Saigon is being handicapped in the discharge of his normal duties on account of his being a relatively junior official. The question of sending a new Consul-General to Saigon is under consideration.

Loss in Hunter Coal Field, District Palamau, Bihar

6856. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hunter Coal field (District Palamau, Bihar) will lose nine lakh tonnes of coal and it will not be possible for Mines management to take out coal lying under earth in the area of Hunter Coal Field due to road construction over the coal field as has appeared in the press report of *Saptahik Haldhar* (Daltanganj, Palamau, Bihar) dated the 15th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Memorandum submitted to Custodian of Karanpura and Daltanganj Coal Field

6857. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted to the custodian of North Karanpura and Daltanganj Coal field (District Palamau, Bihar) regarding some of the demands of workers of the said coal field; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Indian Embassy in U.S.S.R.

6858. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the Ambassador and the Embassy of India in U.S.S.R. during the financial year 1971-72;

(b) whether the expenditure is increasing year by year; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to decrease the enhancing expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The expenditure incurred on the Ambassador was Rs. 2.13 lakhs and on the Embassy of India in U.S.S.R. was Rs. 40.08 lakhs.

(b) There is no increase in the expenditure on Ambassador. There was a decrease in the expenditure on the Embassy.

(c) Does not arise.

Fire at Indian Market in Durban

6859. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durban's popular Indian market, one of Natal's major tourist attractions, was totally gutted by a fire on the 16th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the damage estimated to have been suffered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Government of India regret to learn from Press reports that a fire broke out at the Indian market at Durban on the night of 16th March, 1973, causing extensive damage to the stalls and goods stored therein.

(b) The magnitude of damage is not exactly known, but according to the above-mentioned Press reports it is estimated to be of several million Rands.

Iron-ore Deposits

6860. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which large deposits of iron ore have been discovered;

(b) the estimated quantity of the Iron ore deposits; and

(c) whether the economic feasibility of extracting the same have been examined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Statewise reserves of hematite iron ore in India so far estimated are 15.77 million tonnes in Andhra Pradesh, 1137.63 million tonnes in Bihar, 396.22 million tonnes in Goa, 2624.77 million tonnes in Madhya Pradesh, 231.20 million tonnes in Maharashtra, 1052.16 million tonnes in Mysore, 2677.81 million tonnes in Orissa and 12.78 million tonnes in Rajasthan. Statewise reserves of Magnetite iron ore are 97.00 million

tonnes in Andhra Pradesh, 3.00 million tonnes in Haryana, 58.70 million tonnes in Kerala, 1467.00 million tonnes in Mysore and 447.73 million tonnes in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Yes, Sir. Iron ores of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa are already under exploitation. Large iron ore mines are under development expansion at Kiriburu (Bihar), Bailadila (Madhya Pradesh), Donimalai and Kudremukh (Mysore).

मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खनिकों को बूट और हैलमेट देने की व्यवस्था

6861. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खानों के खनिकों को बूट और हैलमेट दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-पंजी (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) 42146 कोयला खान श्रमिकों में से, जो कि जूते पाने के हकदार हैं, 11106 श्रमिकों को जूते दिये गये हैं। 39496 खान श्रमिकों में से, जो हैलमेट पाने के हकदार हैं, 38299 श्रमिकों को हैलमेट दिये गये हैं।

(ख) चूक-कर्ताओं को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किए जा रहे हैं और उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के लिए मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

छिंदवाड़ा, मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खान श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजूरी

6862. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास सचिव यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा क्षेत्र के एक कोयला खान श्रमिक के लिये नियमों के

अनुसार कितनी न्यूनतम मजदूरी स्वीकार की गई है और उस कितनी वास्तविक मजदूरी दी जाती है,

(ख) क्या उत्पादन के आधार पर मजदूरी का भुगतान करने के लिये इन कोयला खानों में कोयले को तोलने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बंशुदेव शर्मा) : (क) कोयला खानों में श्रमिकों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों को देय न्यूनतम मजदूरी, कोयला खनन उद्योग सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट में विस्तृत रूप से निर्धारित की गयी है।

(ख) और (ग) बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि खानों और लोडरो के मामले में, मूल मजदूरी, टबो और उनके मापों के निबन्धन में वर्तमान कार्यभार के आधार पर देय होगी। अतः, मजदूरियों के भुगतान करने के लिए कोयले की तोल प्रचलन में नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले की तांबा खानों के कार्य में हुई प्रगति

6863. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले की तांबा खानों के कार्य में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है,

(ख) वहां स्थापित किये जाने वाले तांबा सन्यन्त्र की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है; और

(ग) वहां सम्भवतः कब तक उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बुलदेव प्रसाद) : (क) इस समय मध्य

प्रदेश में बालाघाट जिले में मालेजखण्ड ताम्र निक्षेप में भू-जानिक समन्वेषण कार्य किया जा रहा है। अभी तक तल व्यवन के 11,000 मीटर और भूमिगत विकास के 130 मीटर तक का कार्य किया गया है। खनन सक्रियताओं के लिए साध्यता अध्ययन तैयार करने का कार्य और सान्द्रक सन्यन्त्र की स्थापना का कार्य सोवियत सगठन को सौंपने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। सविदा का प्रादुर्भाव, जो सरकार को सोवियत पक्ष में पहले ही प्राप्त हो गया है, अब विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय मालेजखण्ड में स्थापित किए जाने वाले ताम्र सन्यन्त्र की क्षमता और उस समय को जबकि उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है, उपदर्शित करना सम्भव नहीं है। यह मामले समितियों द्वारा तैयार किए जाने वाले साध्यता अध्ययन में सम्मिलित होंगे।

Production Programme of M. A. M. Co., Durgapur

6864 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAIDER Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the programme of Production made for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and their actual achievement in terms of tonnage by MAMC Ltd., Durgapur,

(b) out of the achieved production during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72, the amount of production made through the outside agency, and

(c) to what extent the productive capacity of the machine tools of the MAMC has been utilised during that period only out of MAMC's production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During 1970-71 and 1971-72 MAMC Ltd., Durgapur had a programme of production of 11,000 tonnes and 13,540 tonnes respectively. Against this programme the actual production achieved

during the aforesaid period was 7,742 and 11,990 tonnes respectively.

(b) Of the total achieved production of the company during 1970-71 and 1971-72 mentioned in (a) above the production of outside agencies was 1,515 and 1,595 tonnes respectively.

(c) The production capacity of the plant in 1970-71 and 1971-72, as assessed by an Expert Committee on Diversification of Production in MAMC was 11,000 and 14,000 tonnes respectively. On this basis the company could utilise its productive capacity during the aforesaid period to the extent of 56.2 per cent and 74.3 per cent respectively.

Indian Delegation's Visit to Saudi Arabia

6865. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Railway recently visited Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delegation had an audience with the King of Saudi Arabia and met other distinguished members of the Royal Saudi Government. The Delegation explained Government's policies and programmes to them. They also exchanged views with the Haj Delegations of other countries, who were visiting Saudi Arabia during the Haj season. As a result of these discussions, Government's point of view was better understood by all concerned.

Sale of Foreign Goods in "Modern Bazar" Residential Colony, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

6866. SHRI PRATAP SINGH NEGI.
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported and foreign goods are being freely sold in 'Modern Bazar' a residential colony of Vasant Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) whether the firm is observing working hours and weekly holiday under the Delhi Shops Registration Act; and

(c) if not, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Administration, this shop which deals in milk products, poultry, eggs, general merchandize etc. was checked on 12th March, 1973 and was challaned for remaining open after 7 p.m. which is the hour prescribed under the Delhi Shops & Establishments Act, 1954. Watch is being kept to detect any violation in the opening and closing of the shop and weekly close day.

प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों हेतु दवायें खरीदने के लिए
इलाहाबाद में दुकानें

6867. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इलाहाबाद में केवल कुछ ही दुकानों को अधि-
कृत किया है जहां से प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के
असैनिक कर्मचारी दवायें खरीद सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या ए एम ए रुल्ज 1944 के
अनुसार कोई कर्मचारी अपने निवास स्थान
से एक मील के अर्द्धव्यास तक के क्षेत्र में स्थित
किसी भी पंजीकृत दवा की दुकान से दवाएं
खरीद सकता है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार
क्या प्रबन्ध करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम):(क) जी हा श्रीमान् । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इलाहाबाद में 6 दुकानों को प्राधिकृत किया है जिनमें रक्षा विभाग के असैनिक कर्मचारी चिकित्सा खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए औषधियां खरीद सकते हैं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सेवा (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमावली, 1944 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्मचारी (जिस में रक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारी सम्मिलित हैं) किसी प्राधिकृत चिकित्सक के नुस्खे पर बाजार में औषधि खरीद सकता है । तथापि, जून 1967 में यह निर्धारित किया गया कि चिकित्सा खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी को केवल उचित मूल्य की सरकारी दुकानों, महकारी उपभोक्ता स्टोरो, केन्द्र अथवा राज्य सरकारों अथवा स्थानीय निकायों अथवा महकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम के अधीन प्राधिकृत किसी संगठन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे औषध स्टोरो अथवा डिपुओ से, जहां ऐसी दुकानें अथवा डिपुओ हों, औषधियां खरीदनी चाहिए । मितम्बर 1967 में इस आशय के आदेश जारी किए गए कि जहां किसी कर्मचारी के निवास स्थान के 2 कि० मी० के घेरे में ऐसी दुकानें अथवा डिपुओ नहीं हों, यह किसी भी कैमिन्ट से औषधियां खरीदने में स्वयन्त्र होगा । नवम्बर, 1967 में यह स्पष्ट किया गया कि विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा प्राधिकृत कैमिन्टो से खरीदी गई औषधियों की लागत को भी प्रतिपूर्ति की जा सकती है ।

(ग) इस मामले में रक्षा विभाग के असैनिक कर्मचारी उन्हीं नियमों तथा आदेशों से शासित हैं जिन में केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य विभागों के कर्मचारी शासित होते हैं । तथापि, इलाहाबाद में और अधिक दुकानों को प्राधिकृत करने का मामला उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है ।

अजमेर में सरकारी क्षेत्र में मशीन टूल निर्माण उद्योग

6869. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर में सरकारी क्षेत्र में मशीन टूल निर्माण उद्योग है और यदि हा, तो उसमें कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और उस उद्योग में क्या क्या वस्तुएं तैयार की जाती हैं, और

(ख) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस उद्योग का आगे विकास किया जायेगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :(क) जी, हा । मशीन टूल कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, अजमेर में अंश पूंजी के रूप में 400 00 लाख रु० की राशि विनिर्गोत्रित की गई है । इस समय कम्पनी निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं का निर्माण कर रही है —

- 1 टूल और कटर ग्राइंडर
- 2 वर्टिकल रूफ़ेक्स स्पिडल ग्राइंडर,
- 3 क्रैकशाफ्ट ग्राइंडर,
- 4 इटरनल ग्राइंडर
- 5 सेन्टरग्रेम ग्राइंडर, और
- 6 टूल पोस्ट ग्राइंडर,

(ख) जी हा ।

Land for House Building Society of Employees of Department of Rehabilitation

6870. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Delhi had sometime ago offered to allot a piece of evacuee land in South Delhi to the House Building Society formed by the employees of the Department of Rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the total area offered, its annual rental value and the price at which the land was proposed to be offered to the said Society?

(c) under whose occupation the said piece of land is at present; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for handing over vacant possession of land to the said Society?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). About 60 acres of land acquired under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Acquisition) Act of 1948 has been so allotted. The land is mostly lying vacant and hence its annual rental value is not known. About the price to be charged from the Society, the question is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Possession has been given to the Society of the major portion of the land allotted. However, since a part of this land had been leased out by the Delhi Development Authority to some persons upto April-May, 1973, the Delhi Development Authority has been requested by this Department not to extend the lease.

Wagons for Bangladesh

6871. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bangladesh have requested the Government of India for supply of Railway wagons to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the request made;

(c) the time by which the wagons will be supplied; and

(d) the details and mode of payment to be made by the Government of Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Bangladesh has requested for the supply of 560 broad gauge wagons from India in view of the shortage of railway carriages in that country and the consequent transportation bottlenecks there.

(c) and (d). Matter is under consideration.

रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले का इसके साधनों के अध्ययन के लिए चुना जाना

6872. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय ने राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले को क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी सर्वेक्षणों तथा के अन्तर्गत इस के साधनों के अध्ययन के लिये चुना है, और यदि हा, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) किन कारणों के अन्तर्गत इस जिले को राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता दी गई है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटरावामी) : (क) सम्भवतः प्रश्न में सकेत क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी-कला सर्वेक्षणों की ओर है जो कि रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा चुने हुए, 15 जिलों में किए जा रहे हैं, जिन में राजस्थान का उदयपुर जिला भी शामिल है। क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी-कला सर्वेक्षण का मूल लक्ष्य किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध ज्ञानों एवं निकट भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण करना है। यह सूचना नियोजकों, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और कालेजों, भविष्य में स्थापित होने वाले नए प्रतिष्ठानों आदि स्रोतों से एकत्र की जाती है। इस के अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र-कृषि क्षेत्र में स्व-नियोजन के उपलब्ध और प्रत्याशित अवसरों के बारे में भी आकड़े एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) गहन अध्ययनो के लिए जिलों का चान पाच अचल से किया गया था जिन में देश निमजित है। प्रत्येक अचल से लिए गए तीन जिल निम्नलिखित तीन प्रकारों के निरूपक थे —

(एक) औद्योगिक दृष्टि से विकसित जिले,

(दो) विकासशील क्षेत्र, और

(तीन) लघु औद्योगिक आधार वाले कृषि प्रधान जिला।

उत्तरी अचल से, जिस में हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजाब हरियाणा राजस्थान जम्मू काश्मीर दिल्ली और चण्डागढ़ के राज्य सम्मिलित हैं, याजना आयोग के परामर्श में निम्नलिखित तीन जिलों का निरूपक के रूप में चयन किया गया —

(एक) फरीदाबाद (गुडगाव)

(दो) लुधियाना, और

(तीन) उदयपुर।

Shifting of Steel Plant from Maharashtra to Bulandshahr (U.P.)

6873 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Maharashtra Steel Limited is thinking of shifting its plant from Nagpur to Bulandshahr District in Uttar Pradesh,

(b) whether his Ministry has given it the necessary permission for shifting, and

(c) if so, what factors weighed with his Ministry while giving this permission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) M/s Maharashtra Steel Limited are registered with the Iron and Steel Controller for the manufacture of mild steel ingots for a capacity of 18,000 tonnes at MIDC Industrial Area Nagpur. No formal request has so far been received

from them, nor any permission accorded to them by Government in regard to shifting of their plant from Nagpur to Bulandshahr District in U.P.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Proposal for Soft Border with Pakistan

6874 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Mr Bhutto had made the proposal for a soft border in Kashmir some time ago,

(b) whether Shrimati Gandhi in an interview to 'The Statesman' said that there could be a 'soft' border along the entire Pakistan frontier, and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH)

(a) No, Sir. The President of Pakistan was however, reported to have stated in his interviews with the Indian correspondents in 1972 that the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir could be made a line of peace" across which the people of Kashmir could move freely.

(b) and (c) In reply to a purely hypothetical question in a press interview, the Prime Minister stated that there could not be a soft border between any part of India and Pakistan if there was hostility between the two countries. She indicated that she was not in favour of a soft border in Kashmir alone, adding that if there was friendship, all the borders could be soft.

Central Relief Committee for Bangladesh Refugees

6875 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any properties, residential or commercial and running business houses were allotted to the Central Relief Committee for Bangladesh refugees;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how and by whom the same were disposed of and in whose possession these properties are now?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Letter received containing Allegations against Officers of Coal Board

6876. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter dated the 17th February, 1973, through the I.G., C.B.I. Cabinet Secretariat, containing allegations of corruption, favouritism and nepotism against some officers of the Coal Board, which is under the administrative control of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations so received; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken on the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH BHANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Talks with U.K. to bring back Kohinoor

6877. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start dialogue with Government of U.K. to bring back the Kohinoor from London; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to improve working and performance of Public Sector Projects

6878. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5266 on the 29th March, 1973 regarding Public Sector Undertakings within the jurisdiction of Heavy Industry and state the steps proposed to be taken to improve the working and performance of units that are suffering losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): In order to improve the working of those public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry which are suffering losses, Government have taken a number of measures. These include progressive introduction of rational personnel policy, incentive schemes, improved methods of production, planning and control and procurement of raw materials, double/triple shift working in identified areas, diversification of production programme, development of ancillary industries, strengthening of management etc. Apart from this, the performance of all the public sector undertakings is reviewed periodically and various expert groups are appointed to go into the working of these units and suggest ways and means for improvement. As a result of these intensified measures, it is expected that the performance of these public sector units will improve further in the coming years and the losses would be minimised.

इस्को-स्टायटन पाइप एण्ड फाउण्डरी, उज्जैन

6879. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्को-स्टायटन पाइप एण्ड फाउण्डरी उज्जैन के मजदूर काफी लम्बे समय से हड़ताल पर हैं;

(ख) मजदूरों की मुख्य मांगे क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वसि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी): (क) से (ग) मामला अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, श्रमिक 16 फरवरी, 1973 से हड़ताल पर है। उन की मुख्य मांगें बोनस और इंजीनियरी बेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के परिपालन से संबंधित हैं। राज्य औद्योगिक सम्पर्क तंत्र इस मामले पर ध्यान दे रहा है। यह सूचित किया गया है कि 1 मार्च 1973 को इस हड़ताल को श्रम न्यायालय द्वारा अवैध घोषित किया गया है।

भारत, यूगोस्लाविया और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य में जहाज बनाने के उद्योग के बारे में सहयोग

6880. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यूगोस्लाविया में जहाज खरीदने अथवा उम्र देण में जहाज बनाने वाली कंपनियों के साथ सहयोग करने के बारे में यूगोस्लाविया के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ कोई बातचीत हुई है,

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में यूगोस्लाविया संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और भारत के बीच इस उद्योग में नए ढंग से सहयोग करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस पर कब तक अग्रिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) :
(क) और (ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sailors captured by India and Pakistan during War

6881 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian sailors captured by Pakistan during the Indo-Pak. War in 1971 and how many of them have been released,

(b) the number of Pakistani sailors captured by Indian Government and have been released; and

(c) the number of Indian sailors still under the custody of Pakistan and the efforts of Indian Government made to get them released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH):
(a) Of the 188 Indian merchant seamen believed to have been captured by Pakistan 167 have in all been released so far.

(b) All the 101 Pakistani merchant seamen and 152 passengers captured from Pakistani merchant vessels apprehended on the high seas by the Indian Navy during the December 1971 conflict who did not fall within the purview of the Joint Command of the Indo Bangladesh forces in the Eastern Sector have been released

(c) 21 Indian merchant seamen have not so far been accounted for by Pakistan Government is in touch with Pakistan to ascertain their whereabouts and secure their release

हैबी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस में अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

6882. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हैबी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस में, प्रथम श्रेणी के पदों के अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित

जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उनकी संख्या उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटे से कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रगतिशील उपाय किये गये हैं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची, के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं। भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम में प्रथम श्रेणी के पदों को छोड़कर अन्य विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 3,739 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये पदों के आरक्षण के बारे में सरकार द्वारा मार्च, 1971 में निर्देश जारी करने से पूर्व भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम में अर्धिकांश पद उपयुक्ततम उपलब्ध उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती द्वारा भरे गये थे। मार्च, 1971, के बाद पर्याप्त संख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवार प्राप्त करने हेतु भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम ने चयनपूर्व प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम भी शुरू किये हैं। इस के अलावा, भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम में भर्ती के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को आयु, पास होने के अंकों, और स्वास्थ्य के मापदण्डों में भी छील दी गई है।

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हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए पृथक् सीट

6883. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज कल्याण समिति ने सरकार से यह सिफारिश की है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में एक पृथक् सेन स्थापित करे जिससे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के आरक्षण तथा उचित न्याय दिया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मेल कब तक बना दिया जायेगा और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) सम्भवतः अभिप्राय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कल्याण समिति (चतुर्थ लोक-सभा) की रिपोर्ट में दर्ज सिफारिश से है, जिसमें समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की शिकायतों के निवारण के लिये भारी इंजीनियरी निगम में एक "शिकायत कक्ष" खोला जाना चाहिये।

(ख) भारी इंजीनियरी निगम समिति की सिफारिश पर विचार कर रही है। फिर भी इस विषय पर सरकारी निर्देश के अनुसार उन्होंने एक संपर्क अधिकारी और अपेक्षित कर्मचारी नियुक्त कर दिये हैं ताकि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की शिकायतों और अभ्यावेदनों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाय और उनका शीघ्र निपटान किया जाय।

Production of Heavy Electrical Equipment by BHEL/HEL:

6884. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of units under Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Electricals, Bhopal is sufficient to cater for future needs of Heavy Electrical equipment for our power generation schemes;

(b) the present range of products of the above public undertakings and those of private sector; and

(c) whether Government have contemplated a five year forecast for these products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD).

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Heavy Electrical Equipments required for power generation are being manufactured in the public sector units namely BHEL and HEL, Bhopal; the other items are being manufactured both in the public and private sector units. The present range of such products is as under:—

Item	Range
1. Steam Turbines and Turbogenerators.	60 MW, 110 MW, 120 MW and 200 MW.
2. Nuclear Turbines	235 MW
3. Industrial Turbosets	15 MW to 60 MW
4. Hydro Turbines and Generators	165/200 MW
5. AC Motors	75 KW to 10,000 KW
6. DC Motors	5 KW to 8000 KW
7. High Pressure boilers	for turbosets of 60, 110, 120 and 200 MW.
8. High Pressure Valves and fittings	from pressure rating of 150 lbs. to 2500 lbs.
9. Industrial and Recovery Boilers.	from 6 tonnes per hour to 300 tonnes per hour
10. Power Transformers.	upto 220 KV
11. Circuit breakers and other control equipment.	Up to 220 KV

In addition, HEL/BHEL manufacture and supply industrial and traction motors, traction generators, flame proof motors, marine turbines, compressors for chemical and fertilizer plants, turbo blowers for steel plants.

(c) Targets for the more significant of these items are being worked out

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी के कारण मजदूरों की छंटनी

6885. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या श्रीर पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 मार्च, 1973 के दैनिक "जागरण", में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी के कारण 50 हजार मजदूरों की छंटनी पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है जिसमें उनकी छंटनी रोकी जा सके ?

श्रीर पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी): (क) और (ख). जी हा । कई अन्य राज्य भी हाल के दिनों में मजदूरों में प्रभावित हुये हैं । सरकार व्यवहार्य सीमा तक सहायता प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सभी सम्भव कार्यवाहिया कर रही हैं ।

Recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan

6886 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any indication from Pakistan has been given for the recognition of Bangladesh after the recent elections held in Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kuwait National Assembly Resolution for release of Pakistani P.O.Ws.

6887. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Kuwait National Assembly resolution dated the 13th March, 1973 asking India to release immediately the Pakistan Prisoners it has held since the December, 1971 War; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are unhappy that the Resolution has ignored the basic facts that these Prisoners of War surrendered to the Joint Command of India and Bangladesh, that Bangladesh is therefore a necessary party to any discussions on this matter, and that it is the non-recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan which is holding up such discussions. Government have also noted with sorrow that the Resolution makes no reference to the much larger number of Bengalis being held in Pakistan in miserable conditions.

Pakistan not keen for resumption of Air Flights between India and Pakistan

6888. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has not shown keenness to resume the air flights which were suspended earlier; and

(b) whether after Simla Agreement it had informed the Indian Government of its intention of withdrawing the case from the ICAO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). In response to Government's initiative, the Pakistan Government had earlier communicated their willingness to hold bilateral negotiations on the overflights question with the Government of India, while the consideration of their respective complaints before the ICAO remained suspended. These negotiations have, however, not taken place so far. Recently, Pakistan Government have also intimated that discussions on this matter may have to await resolution of other bilateral problems.

Medical benefits to Workers under E.S.I.

6889. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

DR RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering a proposal to increase expenditure on medical benefits to workers under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, the decision taken in this respect and the date from which the increased benefits would be given to the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has in its meeting held on the 17th March, 1973 decided to raise the ceiling on expenditure on medical care under the E. S. I. Scheme, as per details given below:—

1. Restricted Medical care:

From Rs. 56 to Rs. 63 per annum per employee.

2. Expanded medical care:

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 67 per annum per employee.

3. Full medical care:

From Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per annum per employee.

The Corporation has also decided that expenditure on drugs, dressings and medicines in excess of Rs. 30 but not exceeding Rs. 45 per employee per annum shall be allowed over and above the above ceilings. This expenditure will also be shared between the State Governments and the Corporation in the usual ratio.

The revised ceilings on expenditure are effective from 1st April, 1973.

Steel requirement of Gujarat State

6890. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has sent their requirement of steel for the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) and (b) Since there is no state-wise allocation of steel under the present system of distribution, the question of the State Government sending their annual requirement of steel for the year 1973-74 does not arise. Dispatches of steel from the main steel plants are, however, regulated every quarter by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end uses, availability and the competing demands.

Potential of Birla Institute of Technology in field of rocketry and Missiles

6891. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has since been appointed by the Scientific Adviser

to the Defence Ministry to assess the potential of the Birla Institute of Technology in the field of rocketry and missile;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has also submitted its report to the Government; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee in the report and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Scientific Adviser to Raksha Mantri were as follows:—

- (i) The potential developed by the Birla Institute of Technology in the field of rocket propulsion could be utilised for the benefit of missile activity in the Defence Research & Development Organisation. The Institute may be allotted some research and development tasks/grants-in-aid schemes in the field of propellants and propulsion systems;
- (ii) The research potential and the expertise available in the Department of Electrical and Control Engineering in the Birla Institute of Technology could also be exploited for the benefit of Defence Research and Development Organisation.
- (iii) Defence Research and Development Organisation may also avail of the academic potential in the Institute for training a few of our scientists.
- (iv) Birla Institute of Technology may be included in the list of institutions which might be considered for establishing teaching facilities in rocketry and missile parallel to those available at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The above recommendations were considered and after detailed examination, it

has been decided to allot a grants-in-aid project to the Birla Institute of Technology so that they could further build up the base in the field of rocket propulsion. Birla Institute of Technology has already submitted some other projects on the lines suggested by the Committee which are now under scrutiny. As regards training of Defence Research and Development Organisation scientists in the Birla Institute of Technology, it was considered that the courses as at present planned did not meet the requirements in full. As a result of discussions, certain changes in the syllabi are being effected by the Birla Institute of Technology. The position will be reviewed next year.

Covering of Nagpur Cloth House, Patna under E. P. F. Act

6893 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR.

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Nagpur Cloth House, Patna have been covered under the F P F. Act and the Scheme framed thereunder but the compliance has not yet been secured; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Inspection Staff visited the establishment but the employer failed to produce the full records before them. The liability on account of Provident Fund contributions was however, determined but as the details of the amount in respect of each eligible employee were not available, the proceedings under Section 7A of the Act could not be held. On receipt of the above details assessment under Section 7A will be made and legal action initiated.

Covering of M/s. Azad Transport Agency, Patna under the E. P. F. Act

6894. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Azad Transport Agency, Patna has several branches throughout Bihar and the same have not yet been covered under the E. P. F. Act and the Scheme framed thereunder; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY). (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the establishment could not be covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme as the Management did not produce the relevant records before the Provident Fund Inspector who visited it to examine the applicability of the Act. Legal action will be initiated against the Management for non-production of records if they fail to produce the records by 12th April, 1973.

Covering of M/s. Dudhwala Brothers, Muzaffarpur under the E.P.F. Act

6895. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Dudhwala Brothers of Muzaffarpur have not yet been covered under the E. P. F. Act and the Scheme framed thereunder; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that M/s. Dudhwala Brothers of Muzaffarpur have not been covered under the Em-

employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 as each of its four separate factories is employing less than 20 persons

अमरीका के साथ संबंधों में सामान्यता लाना

6896. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :
श्री राज राज सिंह देव :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रास्त्र दान की नीति का अनुमरण किय जाने के बावजूद सरकार अभी भी अमरीका के साथ सम्बन्धों में सामान्यता लान का कोई प्रयास कर रही है और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार को अपनी नीति में मूलभूत परिवर्तन लाने के लिये अमरीका में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हा तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार की यह नीति है कि सभी देशों से सामान्य सम्बन्ध बने रहें। भारत-अमरीकी सम्बन्धों के बारे

में भी हमारा यही उद्देश्य है। लेकिन यह सही है कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीका द्वारा शस्त्रों की सप्लाई शुरू करने से भारत-अमरीकी सम्बन्धों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

सम्बद्ध यूनियनों द्वारा की जाने वाली हड़ताल

6897 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972 से फरवरी, 1973 तक की अवधि के दौरान यूनियनों द्वारा की गई हड़तालों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) : उपलब्ध अन्तिम सूचनानुसार, केन्द्रीय श्रमिक सगठन/असम्बद्ध सघों आदि द्वारा 1972 के दौरान की गई हड़तालों की संख्या और इनके कारण न ट हुये श्रम दिनों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी -

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक सगठन/सघ	हड़तालों की संख्या	
	1972 (अन्तिम)	1972 (अन्तिम)
राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस	297	934,857
अखिल भारत ट्रेड यूनियन काउंसिल	249	831,752
हिन्दू मजदूर सभा	120	1,401,078
संयुक्त ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस	10	52,329
विविध सघ	56	1,702,366
असम्बद्ध और अन्य†	1,798	6,871,971
जोड़	2,530	11,794,353

† 'अन्य' उन हड़तालों से सम्बन्धित है, जिनकी शुरुआत किसी सघ द्वारा नहीं हुई या जिनके बारे में यह मालूम नहीं था कि वह किस सगठन से सम्बद्ध है।

Import of Supplies

6898. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3467 on the 15th March, 1973 regarding scheme to make purchases of Indian goods, and state:

(a) the items of import in the financial year 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the amounts or foreign exchange needed in these years for import purposes in respect of various supply items?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) 'and (b). The items of import and the value thereof made during the financial year 1972-73 (upto December, 1972) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4790/73]. The total value of imports upto December, 1972 works out to approximately Rs. 216.67 crores and includes besides the value of the stores, certain elements such as agency commission, customs duty, inland and port clearing charges which are not paid in foreign currencies.

It is not possible to give an idea of the items of import and the foreign exchange requirements for the year 1973-74 as these will depend upon the indents placed by the various indentors.

Supply of U.S. Arms to Pakistan

6899. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. spare parts and other "non-lethal" supplies to Pakistan will be utilised by the latter to re-activate latter's idle defensive and offensive arms; and

(b) if so, the details about the tanks, military aircraft and other equipments likely to be re-activated by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The spare parts and other arms supplies to be made by the U.S.A. could be utilised by Pakistan to re-equip and improve her defensive and offensive potential. It is not possible to give more details.

Protection to Staff and Workers in the New Management of Coal Mines

6900. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff and workers of the coal mines have been absorbed and their salaries and other due benefits have been protected under the new managements;

(b) whether assets, properties and accounts of the mines taken over by the Government have been properly handed over to the new managements;

(c) whether schemes have been evolved for involvement of the staff and workers of the coal mines in the management and other functions of the coal mines; and

(d) other features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir, in so far as the workers are concerned. As regards the staff, they will be fixed in the appropriate scales after due screening, taking into consideration factors like qualifications, experience, record of service etc.

(b) At the time of take over, all assets, properties and records available at the mines were taken over by the Custodians under a joint inventory signed by the existing Managers.

(c) and (d). Instructions have been issued to all Officers managing the coal mines to take the Trade Unions into confidence in regard to all measures of activities in the field so that their full support is available not only during the takeover operations but in the subsequent steps to be taken.

Return of Bangladesh Refugees

6901. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the refugees who took shelters in India from Bangladesh before and during the last Indo-Pak war have gone back to their homeland;

(b) whether any section of them still remained in India;

(c) whether any other section returned back to India from Bangladesh; if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to settle all the outstanding problems of their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The total number of Bangladesh refugees who came over to India after 25th March, 1971 was 98.99 lakhs. 67.97 lakhs sought admission into camps and the remaining were residing outside with their friends and relatives. All the camp refugees, except 540 persons, have since been repatriated to Bangladesh. These 540 persons will also be sent back to their country as soon as possible.

As regards the non-camp refugees i.e. those who were staying with their friends and relatives, most of them are reported to have returned to Bangladesh on their own. Isolated cases, as and when detected, are dealt with by the State Governments concerned in accordance with the provisions of Foreigners' Act, 1946.

(c) and (d). 7547 families comprising about 38,000 persons have returned to India up to 17th March, 1973. On screening it has been found that most of these families had come to India before the commencement of the internal strife in the erstwhile East Pakistan, but had deserted from Camps/rehabilitation sites in India in the wake of liberation of Bangladesh. After verification such families are being moved to Mana and being given shelter and cash doles for their maintenance. Blankets, utensils and clothings are also being issued in deserving cases. Rehabilitation assistance will be given to them in due course.

Scheme to reorient Retiring Commissioned Officers to needs of Civilian Life

6902. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate General of Re-settlement of his Ministry has launched a

scheme to reorient retiring Commissioned Officers to the needs of civilian life; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme consists of running various courses on business management, industrial management, marketing management labour and company law, etc. These courses are expected to enhance employability prospects of retiring Commissioned officers in public and private sectors after their release from the Armed Forces. Some of these would also increase their prospects of self-employment after retirement. All these courses are of short duration and training is restricted to volunteers. Officers attend the courses after office hours or during their leave period.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 is earmarked annually from the Defence Services Estimates for running these courses. During the last two years, 21 such courses were conducted and 579 officers availed themselves of the facility.

Indian Territory vacated by Pakistan and Pakistan Territory vacated by India

6903. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 46 on the 22nd February, 1973 regarding the Indian Territory vacated by Pakistan and Pakistan Territory vacated by India and state:

(a) whether any part of the territory vacated by India was under occupation of India as a part of the Indian Union before the beginning of the 1971 Indo-Pak war and whether any part of the territory vacated by Pakistan during the same period was under occupation of Pakistan;

(b) if so, the name, location and areas of the territories either ceded to Pakistan or acceded to India;

(c) whether such 'giving' or 'taking' of territories to or from Pakistan are per-

missible under the provision of the Indian Constitution without concurrence of the Parliament; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Along the international border troop withdrawals were effected from territories occupied during the 1971 conflict. However in Jammu & Kashmir a Line of Control in terms of the Simla Agreement was delineated by agreement between the two sides, by minor adjustment of their conflicting claims. This has already been explained in my earlier statements in the House.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Tribal and Displaced Persons settled by Dandakaranya Project

6904. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether displaced persons and local tribals were settled on the land reclaimed by Dandakaranya Authorities and Government of India spent money for the rehabilitation of both the groups; if so, the reasons weighing with Government to hand-over the rehabilitation work of tribals to the State Government of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh keeping the other work with them;

(b) whether any distinct difference is noticed in the living standard of these two groups after their settlement; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposed to take up some special steps for the improvement of these tribal settlers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) The expenditure on resettlement of displaced persons and tribal families resettled in Dandakaranya Project is met by the Government of India. The displaced persons are granted loans for resettlement. The tribals are given outright grants for settlement through the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh

and Orissa. According to the understanding between the Centre and the two State Governments, the schemes for the settlement of tribals are executed by the respective State Governments. On the suggestion of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Dandakaranya Development Authority have, however, undertaken to settle 300 tribal families in the Parelkote Zone through its own agency.

(b) No survey has been conducted by the Dandakaranya Project Administration to ascertain the difference in living standard of settlers and tribals settled in the Dandakaranya Project area.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Dandakaranya Project.

Scheme proposed for Tribal and Displaced persons settled in Dandakaranya

6905. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dandakaranya Authorities have completed all the schemes they had proposed to take up for the interest of the displaced and local tribal settlers;

(b) if not, the schemes left over for completion; and

(c) when they are going to take up those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The schemes for resettlement of displaced persons, tribals and area development broadly comprise of development of land, setting up of villages, provision of irrigation, water supply, educational and medical facilities and construction of roads, etc. The programme for the execution of these schemes is drawn up on an year to year basis and implemented according to availability of land and other resources. The rehabilitation programme is a continuous process and the schemes not completed as per programme are generally taken up for execution during the next programme year.

Payment of Compensation and Employment of Tribals Displaced by MIG Factory at Sunabeda

6906 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether all the tribals who were displaced by the establishment of MIG Factory at Sunabeda have been paid compensation fully,

(b) whether any of them have been employed in the factory, and

(c) if so, what is their number and in which class of service have they been employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Land for the MIG Factory at Sunabeda was acquired by the Government of Orissa and given to the Government of India free of cost. Compensation to the displaced tribals was to be paid by the State Government

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) 25 Scheduled Castes and 9 Scheduled Tribes candidates from area have been appointed in the Factory in Group 'A' in the scale of Rs 100-4-140

मध्य प्रदेश में कारखानों के मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा न कराया जाना

6907 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कारखाने, भविष्य निधि की राशि के अपने अग्रदान को वित्त वर्ष के समाप्त होने के पश्चात कब तक जमा करा सकते हैं ,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के विनोद मिल, उज्जैन, जावरा शूगर मिल, जावरा, तथा गोविन्दराम मोदी शूगर मिल, मादिदपुर ने भविष्य निधि के अपने हिस्से को निर्धारित

समय के भीतर जमा नहीं कराया है और उक्त राशि को दो वर्ष पश्चात भ्रमिकों के भविष्य निधि के खातों में जमा करा दिया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत, नियोजकों को भविष्य निधि अग्रदानों के दोनों भाग (नियोजकों के और कर्मचारियों के भाग), प्रशासनिक प्रभारों सहित, प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के अन्दर अन्दर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जमा कराने पड़ते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा एकत्र की जा रही है । वह यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात रोलिंग मिल्स

6908. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात रोलिंग मिल्स की कुल संख्या कितनी है और वे कहा कहा पर स्थित हैं ;

(ख) उनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है , और

(ग) सहायता और ऋण के रूप में सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हसबा) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Demand for increase in price of Indigenous Zinc

6909. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cominco Birani has sought price rise of indigenous Zinc; and

(b) if so, the reasons advanced for the price rise and the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. have represented that the selling price of Rs. 4090 per tonne of zinc (exclusive of excise and regulatory excise) fixed by the Government is unremunerative and needs revision. The matter is under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken shortly

Recruitment Rules for Instructional Staff of Technical Training Centre

6910 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment rules for the post of Instructional Staff of Technical Training Centre has been framed, if so, when;

(b) the number of persons declared Quasi-Permanent as Instructional staff of T.T.C., alongwith their qualifications and experience individually; and

(c) whether certain Instructional staff of T.T.C. have been denied their Quasi-Permanent status for want of recruitment rules in February 1973; if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) The recruitment rules are under consideration.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Posting of Staff in Kendry Camp

6911. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earlier Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation assured that the staff who have already been transferred for two to three times from one camp to another will not be transferred; and

(b) if so, whether this assurance has been followed at the time of posting of staff at medical wing in Kendry Camp; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) This Department is not aware of Shri Balgovind Verma, former Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation having given any assurance during the visit to Mana that the staff who have already been transferred for two to three times from one camp to another will not be transferred further.

(b) Does not arise.

Mana Group of Camp Employees

6912. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees including Drivers and Primary Teachers working in Mana Group of Camps are Central Government Employees; and

(b) if so, whether they are being paid Central scales of pay and allowances including Interim Relief; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the exception of Principal, Lecturers, Graduate Teachers of Higher Secondary Schools, Assistant Teachers of Middle Schools and Primary School Teachers, who are on the scales of pay of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, all other employees working in the Mana Group of Camps are on Central Government scales of pay and allowances. They,

however, receive allowances including interim relief at Central Government rates excepting the Primary School teachers who receive allowances also at State Government rates. The State Government scales of pay have been introduced with a view to facilitating transfer of schools with staff to the State Government on closure of the camp.

Setting up of Auto Industries in Gujarat

6913. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Gujarat is suffering for not having any public sector 'Auto Industries';

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to set up such industry; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD).

(a) It is a fact that there is no public sector plant for automobiles in Gujarat. Government of India is not aware of any suffering as a result. M/s Gujarat Small Industries Corporation have, however, recently been licensed to set up a plant for the manufacture of sectors with a capacity of 24,000 nos per annum.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Jobs to Disabled Ex-Servicemen

6914 SHRI D P JADEJA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of persons benefited during the year 1972 by the measures adopted for providing jobs to disabled ex-servicemen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): 276 disabled ex-servicemen were provided jobs during 1972. Besides, 3 disabled ex-servicemen were allotted kiosks in Delhi and 162 such personnel were allotted Indian Oil Corporation agencies in the field of self-employment.

Mining Lease of Sargipalli, Orissa

6915. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining lease of Sargipalli lead ore deposit in Orissa will be given to the proposed Corporation as stipulated; and

(b) the progress made so far in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA).

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Approval of the Central Government to the grant of Mining Lease to M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd for lead, zinc and other associated minerals at Sargipalli village of Orissa was conveyed to the Government of Orissa on 5th April, 1973.

Improvement in Quality of Coking Coal and Coke Washery Facilities

6916 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the latest measures proposed to improve the quality of coking coal and expansion of coal washery facilities; and

(b) whether inferior standard of coking coal and coal washery facilities have proved an impediment to production in the integrated steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA)

(a) Latest measures proposed to improve quality of coking coal and expansion of the coal washery facilities are:

(i) Gearing up the existing washeries to increase production of washed coal;

(ii) new washery capacities are proposed to be developed to match the estimated coal demand;

(iii) efforts are being made to intensify beneficiation at the colliery point by manual picking of impurities.

(b) Inferior quality coal is definitely a constraint in maintaining the technical efficiency of coke ovens and blast furnaces. However, we try to wash the coal available in the country to make it useable for the steel plants. The shortage of washery facilities has not so far proved a serious impediment to production in steel plants.

Honour to Indians for Role in Indonesian Independence Struggle

6917. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indonesian Government have conveyed to India to honour several Indians who played a leading role during the independence struggle of Indonesia; and

(b) if so, the number of Indians honoured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). The Government of Indonesia has awarded Letters of Appreciation to three Indians for their service to the cause of Indonesian independence.

Self-reliance in Production of Military Aircraft

6918. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to achieve self-reliance in the production of military aircraft in India; and

(b) when the country is expected to be self-reliant in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Different types of military aircraft, helicopters and associated equipment are at present being produced by HAL for meeting the re-

quirements of Defence. These include aircraft designed and developed indigenously, as well as those produced under licence. At present most of the raw material and proprietary equipment are being imported, but coordinated efforts are being made to achieve maximum self-reliance by establishing indigenous production of as many items as possible. Steps are also being taken to build up and expand indigenous design and development capability for taking up advanced aircraft and helicopter projects for meeting future requirements.

(b) Complete self-reliance in production of military aircraft is difficult to achieve in the foreseeable future, but every effort is being made to achieve maximum indigenisation.

Military and Naval Bases by Anglo-American Powers in Indian Ocean

6919. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anglo-American powers are going ahead with the construction of military and naval bases in Indian Ocean islands despite India's concern over the establishment of such bases in the Indian Ocean area; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take the initiative in organising a joint move by the countries of the Indian Ocean region against the establishment of military and naval bases in the Indian Ocean islands?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). In 1967, Britain and USA entered into an agreement to set up naval, air and communication facilities in the British territories in the Indian Ocean. India and several Afro-Asian countries are opposed to the use of the Indian Ocean for such purposes. India protested against the Anglo-American activities in November, 1970. Efforts are in progress at international level and under the auspices of the U.N. to achieve a consensus on our plea to keep the Indian Ocean free of such bases.

Activities of International Control Commission for Indo-China

6920. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the present activity of the International Control Commission for Indo-China set up by the Geneva Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Geneva Conference had set up three International Commissions for Supervision and Control for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The ICSC for Cambodia was adjourned *sine die* on 31st December, 1969.

The ICSC for Vietnam was adjourned *sine die* on 13th March, 1973.

The ICSC for Laos continues to function.

Expert Committee for Expansion of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants

6921. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee has been examining the different aspects of expansion of the steel plants in Durgapur and Rourkela;

(b) if so, what are their recommendations; and

(c) what is the decision of the Government on these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited, formerly known as the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of HSL, have been commissioned to study the feasibility of further expansion of both Durgapur and Rourkela.

(b) The studies are yet to be completed.

(c) Does not arise.

Political Isolation of India in South-East Asia

6922. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is fast losing its image in South-east Asia due to political isolation in this region; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken diplomatically or otherwise to improve the situation in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. India has friendly relations and mutually beneficial co-operation with the countries in South-east Asia.

(b) Does not arise.

Take over of M/s. Martin Burn and Co. Stock-yard at Calcutta

6923. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta stock-yard of M/s. Martin Burn & Co. has been taken over by Government along with the take-over of IISCO;

(b) if not, what are the arrangements made for operating the stock-yard; and

(c) whether the workers employed in the stock-yard under contractors have now been regularised with security of service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) and (b). IISCO have given notice to Martin Burn & Co. that they will be terminating their stockyard arrangements with Martin Burn with effect from the 1st July, 1973. IISCO are arranging to set up their own stock-yard in Calcutta from 1st May, 1973.

(c) The workers employed in Martin Burn stock-yard are employed by a contractor for Martin Burn. IISCO have no direct connection with these workers. However, an understanding has been arrived at with the union representing these workers that they will be employed in IISCO's stock-yard to the maximum extent possible when it starts functioning.

News Item Captioned 'Coal Supply may be Government Monopoly'

6924. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the write up in *Hindustan Standard* dated the 20th March, 1973 captioned "coal supply may be Government monopoly"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the write up, it has been mentioned that the Government may be the monopoly supplier of coal under a new system of distribution that is being worked out by the centre in collaboration with the States. The immediate object has been given as to meet the situation arising out of the price rise and shortfall in supply following the take over of the coalmine. It has also been reported that all quotas whether Central or State would be frozen and no permits from April onward will be issued by the sponsoring authorities and that the Director of Industries and Civil Supplies would sponsor coal movements in block rakes to selected points where dumps will be formed from which all consumers including large industrial consumers would be asked to draw their supplies. The difficulties which the large consumers would face if they are compelled to make the dumps their only source of supply, have also been highlighted.

2 The scheme which is at present under consideration of the Government envisages opening of coal dumps at important locations for meeting the requirements of small scale industries, brick kilns and for domestic consumption only. Under it, coal would move in full rakes to selected destinations in the different states and from there coal will be distributed to small consumers either directly by the State Government/Union Territories themselves or through their agents, having re-

gard to the coal circumstances. Once this scheme is introduced the system of sponsoring in the present form, may be discontinued in respect of coal required by small scale industries, brick kilns and domestic consumers. The scheme will not disturb the existing arrangements for the supply of coal to major consumers, who are already taking coal in block rakes.

Committee of Chiefs of Armed Forces for Coordinating and directing the activities of Armed Forces

6925. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of the Chiefs of Staff of the three wings of the armed services which functioned effectively during the Indo-Pak War of December, 1971 is to continue as a permanent Organisation set up for coordinating and directing the activities of the armed forces; and

(b) if so, whether Government have laid down any guideline for the functioning of the Committee and for the selection of its Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Chiefs of Staff Committee is a permanent organisation whose constitution and functions were laid down by Government as early as 1947. The Committee consists of the three Service Chiefs as members and the chairmanship will be held by the member who has longest service in the Committee. The functions of the Committee are:—

(a) To function as the supreme co-ordinating agency in the Higher Defence organisation and to take a coordinated view on all matters affecting all the three Services.

(b) To advise the Defence Minister and normally through him the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet on all military matters which require ministerial consideration.

(c) To direct the day to day work of the Joint planning, Joint training and other sub-committees which function under this Committee.

Bulk Import of Steel urged by Engineering Association of India, Calcutta .

6926. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Association of India, Calcutta has urged bulk import of steel up to 50 per cent of the requirements of 1.5 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) and (b). In a communication recently received from the Engineering Association of India, they have estimated that it would be necessary to import steel of various categories to the extent of 1.5 million tonnes every year. The Association has, *inter-alia* suggested that 50 per cent of this quantity, i.e., 750,000 tonnes (+ 10 per cent) should be imported in bulk by the canalising agencies.

While advance import of this magnitude is not considered feasible at this stage, some bulk imports in advance would be arranged by the steel bank set up by Hindustan Steel Ltd., which would enable priority users to obtain supplies ex-stock against valid import licences or release orders. Further, in the Import Trade Control Policy for 1973-74, actual users have to make direct applications to the licensing authorities by July 31, 1973, for the grant of release orders for canalised categories of steel against their specified entitlements. This will enable Hindustan Steel Ltd as the canalising agency, to arrange for all these to be imported in bulk. In effect, therefore, the total bulk import programme of steel may be of about the same order as suggested by the Association.

List of Bengali Families for exchange with Families of P.O.Ws. and Civilians detained in India

6927. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has finally cleared a list of 15,000 Bengali Women and children whom they will be willing to exchange for all the Bengali women and children dependents of the P.O.Ws. and civilian detainees in India;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted the list to India; and

(c) when the final exchange of such persons is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are aware of Pakistan having sent a list of nearly 15,000 persons of Bangladesh origin, mostly families of destitutes and non-officials, but also including some men, to the Bangladesh Government with a view to their eventual repatriation to Bangladesh. Bangladesh Government is understood to have sought some clarifications from Pakistan through the ICRC which had communicated this list directly to Bangladesh Government. The date for the exchange of the persons mentioned in the Pakistan list with the families of Pakistani POWs and civilian internees in India has not yet been fixed.

Escape of Pak P.O.Ws. from Fatehgarh Camp, U.P.

6928. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Pakistani Prisoner of war escaped on the 13th March, 1973 from the Fatehgarh Camp;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the steps which are taken to prevent their escape?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). One Prisoner of War escaped from the Fatehgarh Camp on the 12th March, 1973; none escaped on 13th March, 1973.

(c) Adequate security measures have been taken in the Camps to prevent any escape.

Retirement Age of Armed Personnel

6929. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the retirement age of the armed personnel of different ranks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4791/73].

Tender Rates of Dressed Meat, Hoofed Meat, Potatoes and Green Vegetables in Bendoobi, Hashimara, Darjeeling, Kurseong and Gauhati Supply Centres

6930. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the lowest tender rate of dressed meat, Hoofed meat, Potatoes and green vegetables in Bendoobi, Hashimara, Darjeeling, Kurseong and Gauhati supply centres of Indian army during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the rates of Tenders for these items accepted by Government and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Registered Contractor Co-operative Societies for supply of Meat, Vegetables and Edibles to Eastern Command

6931. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Private Contractors registered and co-operative Societies entrusted to supply meat, vegetable and other edibles in Eastern Command; and

(b) the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

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Disabled Army Men retrenched from Active Services

6932. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number of disabled army men retrenched from active services in the year 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The information is not readily available, it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation in H. E. C., Ranchi after Communal Riots

6933. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total number of persons rehabilitated as yet in H. E. C., after communal riot in Ranchi (Bihar)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Out of 687 employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., who had quarters allotted in the township in 1967 at the time of communal disturbances, 502 employees had shifted to the two CTI Artisan Hostels. So far 395 employees living in the Artisan Hostels have been rehabilitated in the township. The others will be rehabilitated as and when more houses in the township are available.

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में रिक्त पदों का भरा जाना

6934. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में इस समय कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और कब से ;

(ख) इन पदों के कब तक भरे जाने की सम्भावना है और इनके भरे तक न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) कितने भारतीय दूतों को एक से अधिक देशों का काम सौंपा गया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन को वेज पर रख दी जावेगी।

(ग) पच्चीस।

Violation of Cease-Fire Line by Pakistan

6935. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the dates and places on which Pakistan has violated the cease-fire, since the signing of the Simla Agreement in the middle of 1972?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Between 2nd July 1972, when the Simla Agreement was signed, and 31st March, 1973, 83 land violations and 14 air violations were committed by Pakistani forces. Details regarding the dates and places are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4792/73].

Names of Regiment of Indian Army on basis of Castes.

6936. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided not to name any more Regiments on the names of the castes;

(b) if so, whether the names of the Regiments based on castes would also be changed so as to have a uniform policy towards all castes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The existing caste nomenclature of certain regiments in the Army has been allowed to continue for

historical and traditional reasons. The general policy of the Government however, has been, and continues to be, to make recruitment into the Army as broad-based as possible. Steps are being taken to provide equal opportunities to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed or domicile to the extent practicable. In view of this the old class or caste names of some regiments are continuing.

Grant of Gallantry Awards to Tele-Communications Employees for Heroic Role in Indo-Pak War, 1971

6937. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any employees working in the field of Tele-Communications (P. & T. Department) in the Army were also given gallantry awards for their heroic role in the Indo-Pak War of 1971; and

(b) if so, the names and permanent addresses of the employees so honoured?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. No member of the P. & T. Department working with the Army was given any gallantry award.

(b) Does not arise.

Nepalese Support to U.S. decision of supplying Arms to Pakistan

6938. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the State-owned English daily, the 'Rising Nepal' which has come out from Kathmandu backs U.S. decision of supplying arms to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether India has got clarified the matter from Nepal Government;

(c) whether other countries who are our neighbours have also welcome this move and what are the countries who have opposed the U.S. move; and

(d) whether India has taken up this question with U.N. Secretary General who had recently visited India, Pakistan and Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As far as Government are aware, no country in this region, excepting of course Pakistan, has officially welcomed the American move. Government believe that no country would favour such a development having negative effects on building durable peace in the sub-continent.

(d) Apart from other considerations, the U.N. Secretary General's visit to India took place before the announcement of the U.S. decision to lift embargo on arms supply to Pakistan; the question of discussing this matter with the U.N. Secretary General during his visit to the sub-continent therefore does not arise.

Demand and Production of Coal

6939. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for all varieties of coal during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total production of all varieties of coal during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the total annual demand of coal in excess of the total annual production in the country; and

(d) the amount paid for importing coal during the last three years, year-wise to the foreign countries, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c).

The production of coal, yearwise, during the last three years has been as follows:

(Million tonnes)

1969-70	75.71
1970-71	72.95
1971-72	72.06

The demand for coal during each of these three years is not known, but there has been unsatisfied demand mainly due to transport difficulties. The production could have reached a higher level had there been adequate wagon availability.

(d) Mostly anthracite and specific type of hard coke, not available in the country, were being imported for meeting special requirements. The quantity and the value of import made during each of the last three years had been as follows:—

Year	Anthracite Quantity (Tonnes)	Coke Quantity (Tonnes)	Total value (Rs. lakhs)
1969-70	634	5035	28.05
1970-71 .	734	533	10.38
1971-72 .	963	4556	39.05

Coal and coke are imported mainly from U.S.A., West Germany, Canada, U.K. and Norway.

Wages of Salt Workers

6940. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the wages of the labourers employed in production of common salt by evaporation process on the West Coast of India;

(b) whether they are at par with minimum wages; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). According to available information, the Government of Gujarat fixed a minimum wage of Rs. 2.75 per day in 1967, and the Government of Mysore fixed a minimum wage at Rs. 2.37 per day prior to 1953. Information in respect of other States and the actual wages is not available.

(c) The State Governments have powers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, to take action against any employer who pays wages lower than those notified under the Act.

Defence Service Housing Cooperatives in the country

6941. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Defence Services Housing Co-operatives functioning in the country;

(b) the names of the States that have agreed to set up and earmark land for setting up Defence Colonies;

(c) the number of houses constructed so far; and

(d) the Centre's aid given to each State for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK). (a) Eight Defence Services Housing Cooperatives are functioning in the country.

(b) Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) These colonies are set up under the arrangements of local Commanders/State Governments. No grant from the Defence Services Estimates has been made to the State Governments for the purpose.

Journeys on tour in Dandakaranya Project Area

6942. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been issued by Government to treat the journeys on tour in Dandakaranya Project area as local journeys and the Employees Association has demanded to lift this restriction;

(b) if so, the action taken on this demand of the Employees Association; and

(c) whether the restriction is being lifted; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) General orders were issued by the Government in April, 1972, according to which the journeys between two places falling within the qualifying limits of Project allowance, if admissible, should be treated as local journeys. The employees of the Dandakaranya Project automatically come under the purview of these orders. The Employees Association has represented to lift this restriction.

(b) and (c). The matter, whether the Dandakaranya Project employees should be exempted from the provisions of these orders, is under active consideration.

Diet to Patients of Umerkote Hospital of Dandakaranya Project

6943 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were complaints by the patients of Umerkote Hospital of Dandakaranya Project that diet was not being supplied properly and as per prescribed standard and the concerned medical officer did not take any action; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Victimisation of Workers of Telco and Tube Company, Jamshedpur

6944. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3524 on the 15th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the assurance given by him and the Minister of State for Labour that there would be no victimisation, Government are taking steps to ensure reinstatement of the dismissed employees of Telco and Tube Company, Jamshedpur; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The matter was taken up with the State Government who are principally concerned with the subject. According to their report dated March 26, 1973. Other efforts having failed, they had referred the dispute over the dismissal of workers to adjudication. The managements of the two establishments filed a writ petition in the Patna High Court challenging the validity of the reference, and the Court is reported to have issued a Stay Order.

Transfers/suspensions/removal of Employees of Balarpur Collieries (Maharashtra)

6945. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of the Balarpur collieries (Maharashtra) have been transferred, suspended or removed from service since the date of take over by the Government and what are their States of permanent residence; and

(b) Government reaction to such removals from services and whether they are to be re-instated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Certain staff of the Ballarpur Colliery have been transferred on administrative grounds; no staff has yet been removed from service. Certain allegations of malpractices have come to the notice of the Coal Mines Authority, who have instituted enquiries against the concerned staff.

(c) Does not arise.

Return of Hindu residents of border Areas to Pakistan

6946. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government of India has been invited to a statement made by Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, Chief Minister of Sind, Pakistan on 12th March, 1973 saying that Pakistan's efforts to persuade Hindu residents of border areas to return to Pakistan have been largely unsuccessful;

(b) whether there have been any discussion on the subject with the Pakistani Government; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). Government have seen press reports of the Sind Chief Minister's statement to this effect.

(b) and (c). Following the Simla Agreement there have been several exchanges with Pakistan Government on this problem. As a result while Pakistan Government sent some political leaders from Sind to meet the displaced persons, they were unable to convince the latter that the requisite conditions prevailed in Pakistan for their safe return.

Objectives of Steel Bank

6947. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Steel Bank and the total requirement of steel in the priority sector; and

(b) how far this bank has succeeded in achieving its objectives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The steel bank has been charged with the responsibility of physically maintaining the requisite levels of stock of specified critical categories of steel for meeting the requirements of priority units off the shelf against valid import licences/release orders held by them or against specific foreign exchange allocations for release of steel material from the steel bank to project authorities. The main purpose is to eliminate the delays in the physical availability of steel of certain matching sections of steel to important projects

The steel bank started functioning in 1972-73 and has so far placed orders for 4,710 tonnes of boiler quality plates, 640 tonnes of stainless steel sheets and plates, 3,940 numbers of stainless steel and carbon steel flanges, 74 tonnes of stainless steel tubes and 9,500 tonnes of seamless pipes. Against these 4,643 tonnes of boiler quality plates, 625 tonnes of stainless steel sheets and plates and 3,710 numbers of carbon steel flanges have been received, and balance is due in April-May, 1973. So far supplies from steel bank are 1,356 tonnes of boiler quality plates and 229 tonnes of stainless steel sheets and plates.

Another 27,000 tonnes of critical items of steel required to be imported by the steel bank have been identified and the question of their import is under consideration of the bank.

Workers' participation in Management of Departmentally Run Undertakings

6948. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of participation of labour in management in public and private sector undertakings will also apply in case of departmentally run undertakings; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The scheme of Joint Management Councils, which envisage labour-management cooperation, is applicable to all undertakings. As regards the appointment of workers' director on the Boards of Management in the public sector, the experiment is to be tried in certain undertakings, run as companies and corporations

Report of the Expert Committee on Unemployment

6949. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Unemployment has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A number of Working Groups which were appointed by the Committee to make a study in depth of the various issues necessarily took time in collecting the relevant data, in taking evidence and finalising their reports. Besides, in order to make an on-the-spot study of the problem and to ascertain the views and suggestions of leaders of Government and political parties, the State Governments and a wide spectrum of knowledgeable persons including leaders of trade unions,

chambers of commerce, universities, etc., the Committee held discussions with them both at the headquarters and in the States. It had to pay visit to as many as 14 States. The Committee had to discuss and digest the evidence, arguments and conclusions contained in the reports of the Working Groups, to collect some further data and information and to arrive at a balanced judgment on various issues. All these processes of the finalisation of the draft report have involved meticulous examination and time taken has been found to be unavoidably necessary.

Delicensing of tractor and power tiller industry

6950. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons which prompted Government to delicense the tractor and power tiller industry in February, 1968; and

(b) whether the objectives sought to be achieved by this drastic step have been achieved and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The tractor and power tiller industry was de-licensed with a view to facilitate the establishment of additional production to meet the increased demand for mechanisation of agriculture.

(b) Yes, Sir. As a result, facilities have now been established for the production of 40,000 to 50,000 tractors in the country and about 15,000 power tillers, which are adequate to meet the current demand.

तांबे के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता

6951. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

डा० कर्णी सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तांबे के उत्पादन में देश कब तक आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर लेगा और इस

प्रयोजन के लिए कितने व्यय की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य में रूस का भी सहयोग है, और यदि हां, तो किस रूप में और क्या रूस ने कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ग) क्या खेतड़ी तांबा एकक के विस्तार के पश्चात सोना और चांदी भी उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है ; और यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सरकार को कितना स्वामित्व दिया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) देश में ताम्र धातु के उत्पादन की वर्तमान दर लगभग 80,000 टन प्रति वर्ष के वर्तमान मांग की तुलना में लगभग 13,000 टन प्रति वर्ष है। हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड ने देश में ताम्र उत्पादन के सारवान विस्तारण के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं और आशा की जाती है कि ताम्र धातु का देशज उत्पादन, 5वीं योजनावधि के अन्तिम चरण तक लगभग 57,000 टन प्रति वर्ष तक और आगामी दस वर्षों में लगभग 80,000 टन तक वर्धित हो जाएगा। पंचम योजनावधि के अन्तिम चरण तक ताम्र की अनुमानित मांग 100 हजार टन से अधिक और षष्ठम योजनावधि के अन्तिम चरण तक लगभग 120 हजार है : इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में उस समय को उपदर्शित करना संभव नहीं है जब तक कि देश ताम्र के उत्पादन में और इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपगत किये जाने वाले व्यय का वहन करने में आत्म निर्भर हो जाएगा।

(ख) केवल एक ही परियोजना, अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश के मालजखण्ड ताम्र परियोजना के मामले में यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि खनन संक्रियाओं के लिए साध्यता अध्ययन को तैयार करने और सान्द्रक संयंत्र की स्थापना का कार्य सोवियत संगठन को सौंपा जाए। उस संगठन के साथ शीघ्र ही

संविदा पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने की सम्भावना है जिसके पश्चात साध्यता अध्ययन को तैयार करने का कार्य उस संगठन द्वारा किया जाएगा।

(ग) जी, हां : जहां तक राजस्थान सरकार को स्वामित्व के संदाय का प्रश्न है, यह मामला खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबन्धों और तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार अवधारित किया जाएगा। इसलिए इस समय, राजस्थान सरकार को संदेय स्वामित्व की प्रमाणा को उपदर्शित करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Issue of letters of intent for manufacture of Small Cars

6952. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons who applied for industrial licences or letters of intent

to manufacture small cars during 1966 to 1969 and the date of receipt of each application, and the names of persons who were granted letters of intent and dates of issue of letters of intent;

(b) whether one applicant, whose claim was ignored, had approached the Delhi High Court through a writ (No. 192); and

(c) whether during hearing of the case, Government agreed to issue a letter of intent to the applicant and the case was withdrawn, and if so, when Government agreed to issue the letter of intent and when the case was withdrawn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The names of the parties who applied for industrial licences to manufacture cars during 1966 to 1969 and the date of receipt of their applications are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Date of receipt of application	Date of issue of letters of intent
1	M/s. Mysore State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.	6-6-1966	Rejected
2	Shri Som Prakash Rekhi, M/s. Zeta India, Delhi	9-9-1966	Rejected
3	Shri Manubhai H. Thakkar, Partner, Ashwin Industries Distt. Baroda (Gujarat).	30-6-1967	Rejected
4	M/s. R. R. Chokshi & Co., Ahmedabad-2	10-7-1967	Rejected
5	M/s. Ganesh Renault, Lucknow	16-10-1967	Rejected
6	M/s. Bhooviman Ltd., Jaipur	17-10-1967	Rejected
7	M/s. Aravind Automobiles, Trivandrum	19-2-1968	Rejected
8	Shri Sanjay Gandhi (Now Maruti Ltd., Gurgaon)	13-12-1968	30-9-1970
9	M/s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Trivandrum.	18-4-1969	Rejected
10	Shri M. Madan Mohan Rao, Madras	25-9-1969	30-9-1970

(b) One of the applicants, whose application envisaged foreign collaboration and import of capital goods represented against the proposed rejection of his application on the ground that he had subsequently modified his scheme to do away with foreign collaboration and import of capital goods. Since his application, as originally submitted had already been considered by Government and disposed of, he was advised to apply afresh to enable Government to examine his scheme within the frame-work of the Government's policy. Instead of submitting a fresh application, the said applicant filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court against the proposed rejection of his scheme.

(c) At one of the hearings of the case before the Delhi High Court, the Counsel for the applicant informed the Court that his client had decided to make a fresh application to Government and prayed for adjournment of the case so that his client could submit a fresh application. The fresh application submitted by the applicant was considered by Government and, as it satisfied all the conditions laid down in regard to this matter, a letter of intent was issued to him on 11th February, 1972. Taking note of the letter of intent received by the applicant, his writ petition pending before the Delhi High Court was dismissed as withdrawn by the Court on 16th February, 1972.

Installed capacity and actual production in Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Heavy Industry

6954. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity and actual production in each of the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of his Ministry, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the factors responsible for increase or decrease in capacity utilisation in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. S-e No. LT-4793/73].

(b) It will be seen from the statement that production in all the units, except in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant, has increased. Increase in production is due to systematic identification of problems and bottlenecks and measures taken to improve production, planning and control, improved procedures in procurement of materials, better training to the manpower employed in these units.

The decrease in production in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant is mainly on account of inadequate supply of quality of casting and to some extent to the non-availability of skilled workers.

It is expected that the concerted measures taken to increase production will further improve the performance of the units under the administrative control of this Ministry.

Devices for eliminating tragedies in Coal Mines

6955. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the tragedy in Jitpur Colliery, there are devices and machine by which the work in the underground collieries will be done only by machines;

(b) if not, whether there are devices which may lessen the hands or minimise the number of workers without lessening the coal output; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to eliminate such tragedies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Modern Science and Technology have not advanced to such an extent as to eliminate completely employment of persons in mines belowground. Experimental efforts are,

however, understood to have been made in some Western countries particularly in United Kingdom, United States of America and Poland on remote control operations by machines in belowground workings.

(b) Mechanisation at the face and in transport are two aspects of replacement and reduction of manpower in coal mines. Such mechanisation is not yet extensively used in underground coal mines in India.

(c) The causes and circumstances of the accident in Jitpur colliery are to be determined by a court of enquiry appointed by the Government of India.

Further action for prevention of similar accidents will depend upon the findings of the enquiry.

Half-Built E.S.I.C. quarters at Andheri-Versova Road, Bombay

6956. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one hundred sixty staff quarters under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at Andheri-Versova Road, Bombay are lying half-built for the last two years;

(b) if so, the total amount blocked on this half construction and the loss of revenue to the Corporation due to non-receipt of rents; and

(c) the reasons for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 12,66,662.00 representing about 40 per cent of the sanctioned estimates for the construction of 160 staff quarters was paid to the Maharashtra Housing Board, who have been

entrusted the construction work in November, 1969. As the construction work has not so far been completed, the question of loss of revenue on account of rent does not arise.

(c) The work remained suspended because the contractors engaged by the Maharashtra Housing Board defaulted half way. The Board has, however, restarted the work departmentally with effect from 15th February, 1973.

Embezzlement by cashier of E.S.I.C., Bombay

6957. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cashier of the Local Office of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Bombay fled away with Rs 38 thousands which was unauthorisedly kept there; and

(b) if so, whether it was due to the negligence and dereliction of duty on the part of the Accounts Officer of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a). A cashier of the Local Office Kurla who is absconding with effect from 31st March, 1971 is involved in the defalcation of funds to the extent of Rs. 39,469.10 P.

(b) No.

Transfer of E.S.I.C. Personnel to West Bengal

6958. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one hundred Inspectors from various parts of the country under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme were transferred and posted to West Ben-

gal and subsequently transferred back to their respective places;

(b) if so, the total amount involved on such to and fro transfers of Inspectors including their families and personal effects; and

(c) whether these transfers were in the interest of the poor workers who are contributory to the Scheme; if so, the exigencies for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Industries dependent on steel in U.P.

6959. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries which are fully dependent on steel for the production of their goods in Uttar Pradesh and their annual demand of steel;

(b) the extent to which their demands are fulfilled by the Steel Plants and Government;

(c) the extent to which short supply of steel has affected the production in those industries; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The availability of steel has been short of the demand in respect of several categories of steel. The steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance, etc., a

fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports; streamlining of the distribution system; and encouragement for the setting up of electric furnaces.

Loss to mining Industries due to power shortage during current year

6960. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mining Industry in the country has suffered a heavy loss as a result of shortage of power during the current year; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to increase the production in mining industry and produce required power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Research for Developing Rocketry Missiles and Under-Water Weaponry for India

6961. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the developments in research for the purpose of developing India's rocketry and missile and under-water weaponry;

(b) what will be India's position in this regard after two years; and

(c) the amount spent on this project so far and the amount to be spent on such projects during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A planned build up of infra-structure and competence to undertake development of missiles for the services has been initiated. Development of liquid propulsion rocket engine has been given importance. Similarly, action has been taken to build up competence and infra-structure and to undertake tasks pertaining to under-water weaponry.

(b) In two years time, we would have considerably increased our developmental activity in the missile field and would have set up some facilities for undertaking development of under-water weaponry.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

Award of Shaurya Chakra for Acts of Bravery

6962. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Shaurya Chakra" Presidential awards for acts of bravery during the last war with Pakistan were given;

(b) if so, the total number of persons to whom such award was given;

(c) their names and particulars of acts of bravery; and

(d) the basis on which these persons were selected?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 58.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4794/73].

(d) Shaurya Chakra is awarded for gallantry, otherwise than in the face of the enemy. Recommendations received by Government for the award of Shaurya Chakra are examined by the Central Honours and Awards Committee, which is presided over by Raksha Mantri. The recommendations made by the Committee are notified after approval by the Pradhan Mantri and Rashtrapati.

Air crash of MIG-21 near Badgam, Srinagar

6963. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force MIG-21 crashed near Badgam, Srinagar on the 16th March, 1973;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of the crash; and

(c) if so, the report of the enquiry and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The proceedings of the court of Inquiry have not yet been finalised.

Scheme to set up coal dumps

6964. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to set up coal dumps at selected places; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages movement of coal in block rakes to selected destinations in the States for distribution to the small consumers, viz., the domestic consumers under the aegis of the Government of the States/Union Territories.

Robbery at Indian Diplomat's House in Dacca

6965. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an incident of robbery by some gun carrying robbers at the Indian Diplomat's house in Dacca on the 13th March, 1973;

(b) whether any investigation has been made by Government of Bangladesh in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Three armed youths entered the residence of one of our First Secretaries in our High Commission in Dacca at 4.00 P.M. on the 13th March, 1973.

They ordered the two domestic servants there in the house to stand against the wall after threatening them with their weapons and took away one record player.

(b) The Bangla Desh Government was informed of the robbery who took immediate necessary action in the matter.

(c) The Bangla Desh Government have not yet been able to locate the culprits responsible for this act.

Proposal to set up Brain Trust of Technical Experts for Heavy Industry

6966. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Brain Trust of technical experts to plan and evaluate the production programme for the heavy industries under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the composition of the brain trust and the nature of work to be assigned to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Ministry has a proposal under consideration to have a small Planning and Evaluation Cell for ensuring the better utilisation of resources available with the public undertakings in the charge of the Ministry. The other element of the proposal under consideration is to provide this Cell with the benefit of advance of a panel of experts working in an honorary capacity. It has been suggested that this Panel, which is the means of tapping some of the best brains available in the country, might be drawn from the fields of business, finance and general management, organisation & methods and industrial engineering, personnel management and marketing.

राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों में विस्फोट

6967. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद अब तक कितनी कोयला खानों में विस्फोट और दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं तथा उनमें कितने व्यक्ति मरे और कितने घायल हुए; और

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण क्या रहे हैं और सरकार ने उनकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या-क्या विशेष कदम उठाए हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसवा) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

Radars installed on Himalayan Borders

6968. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the radars installed on our Himalayan borders are the products of a private firm of U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, how the secrecy of the operating radio-frequencies of these radars is ensured?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It would not be in public interest to disclose this information.

Progress Regarding Self-Sufficiency in designing and building of war-ships

6969. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress made towards self-sufficiency in the designing and building of war-ships?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The designing and building of war-ships indigenously

are progressing satisfactorily within the constraints of the available resources—both financial and technical. We have so far designed survey ship, Fast Seaward Defence Boat, Landing Craft (Utility), High Speed Target Towing Vessel and various ancillary craft such as Tugs, Tankers, etc. As regards building of War Ships, so far Survey vessels, Seaward Defence Boats, Minesweepers and Frigates have been built in India. Efforts are also being made to indigenise as much of the equipment and machinery to be installed on warships, as possible.

Extension in Territorial Waters Limit of Pakistan

6970. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is considering extending the present limit of its territorial waters; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). The Government of India is not aware whether Pakistan is considering extending the present limits of its territorial waters, which are 12 nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. The representative of Pakistan made a statement in the U.N. Seabed Committee on March 20, 1973, indicating his delegation support to the limits of territorial waters beyond 12 nautical miles. However on March 21, 1973, according to reports published in Pakistan newspapers, the Government of Pakistan extended its exclusive fishery zone in areas of the high seas adjacent to the territorial waters of Pakistan upto a distance of 50 nautical miles from the coastline.

(b) The Government of India is examining the implications of the extension of fishery jurisdiction by Pakistan.

कचरा कोयला खान, बिहार में हड़ताल

6971. श्री कमल निख मजुकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की बिहार स्थित कचरा कोयला खान के 600 बैगन लोडिंग मजदूरों ने अपनी इस मांग के समर्थन में 11 जनवरी, 1973 में हड़ताल कर रखी है कि उनको राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के मिक सम्झौता जाए और उनको वही मजदूरी तथा सुविधाएं दी जाएं जो निगम के मजदूरों को दी जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की भी शंका थी कि आगामी मास में उनकी छटनी कर दी जाएगी और इसलिए उन्होंने बाद में हड़ताल कर दी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 600 हड़ताली मजदूरों के भय से दूर करने तथा ह ताल को खत्म करने और उन्हें छटनी से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कावाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग) : राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ।

Increase in production of Blister Copper

6972. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in production of blister copper during this year by Indian Copper Complex, Ghatsila; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of Blister Copper during 1972-73 was 12,596 tonnes as against 8,405 tonnes during 1971-72.

Purchase of Radars and Communication Equipment by India from U.S.A.

6973. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has recently lifted its ban regarding the purchase of radar equipments and other communication equipments for defence purposes by India;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to be purchase these materials from U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The U.S. Government announced on 14th March, 1973 that it will lift its embargo on supply of previously contracted communication equipment including radar systems to India. This matter is under our consideration.

Eviction of Indians from Foreign Countries

6974. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Defence Minister has recently called for the creation of World opinion against the eviction of the people of Indian Origin, who had contributed their mite for the development of different undeveloped nations; and

(b) if so, a gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). While inaugurating a Seminar on 'Problems of Indians abroad with special reference to Uganda and Kenya', organised by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, on the 17th March, 1973, the Defence Minister had stressed the need for the creation of world opinion against the eviction of the people of Indian origin from Uganda. The Minister had also stated that these people had contributed much to the development of that country, and what had happened there could not be justified. That was why India had raised its voice of protest. At the same time, he had appealed to the Indians abroad to identify themselves with the people of the respective countries.

Requirement of Stainless Steel

6975. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of stainless steel of the country for the year 1973-74;

(b) the requirement of the same being the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet the requirements of stainless steel in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The National Council of Applied Economic Research has estimated the demand for stainless and heat resisting steel at about 50,000 tonnes in 1975 and 117.4 thousand tonnes in 1980. The demand in 1973-74 is estimated to be about 77,000 tonnes.

(c) The present estimate is that with the proposed steel plant at Salem it will be possible broadly to satisfy the increased demand of stainless steel at the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए सस्ते तथा छोटे ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण

6976. श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए सस्ते तथा छोटे ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्षेत्रों में पर्वतीय कृषि के अधुनिकरण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग किस प्रकार में योग दे रहे हैं अथवा देने का विचार है

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) से (ग) : पहाड़ी इलाकों में कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए छोटे ट्रेक्टरों और शक्तिचालित हलों (दो पहिए वाले खड़े होकर चलाये जाने वाली किस्म (वार्किंग टाइप) के छोटे ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए देश में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त क्षमता उत्पन्न कर दी गई है ।

Representations from Shareholders Association regarding the compensation for taken over coal and copper mines

6977. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the Shareholders Association regarding the compensation for any of the coal mines and copper mines taken over recently;

(b) the names of the Associations, the name of the units and the number of shareholders involved;

(c) the exact contents of the representation and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the names of the company in above case having more than 500 shareholders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). Two statements containing the relevant information in regard to coal mines and copper mines are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4795/73].

Allotment of Agricultural land in Delhi to Refugees from Pakistan

6978. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4322 on the 22nd March, 1973 regarding allotment of Agricultural land in Delhi to refugees from Pakistan and state:

(a) the nature and manner of undertaking given by the Delhi Colonists thereby absolving the responsibility of the Rehabilitation Department from taking any steps to get the unauthorised occupants evicted from the allotted land and deliver vacant possession to the allottees,

(b) whether all the colonists had given such undertakings; and

(c) whether in one of the five cases stated, relating to exchange of land, the orders for allotment of land were issued more than a year back but so far no allotment has actually been made to him?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) Some of the Delhi Colonists had represented before the Chief Settlement Commissioner on 27th May, 1963 and stated that firstly they would like possession to be given to them as provided in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955; but if the Government decided not to evict the unauthorised occupants, they would, as a last resort, be prepared to accept the allotments with unauthorised occupants on the land. This matter was re-examined and it was decided that in cases where agricultural land is allotted, it would be the responsibility of the Department to evict the unauthorised occu-

pants and hand over vacant possession to the allottees, as provided in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Delegations sent Abroad to express India's stand on issue of Bangladesh .

6979. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad to express the view of Government of India on the issue of Bangladesh; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on delegations in Indian as well as in foreign currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). 16.

(b) Rs. 5,65,000.00 approximately.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEMAND BY FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES FOR FURTHER INCREASE IN CRUDE PRICE

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported demand by foreign oil companies for further increase of 17 cents per barrel of imported crude."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you all to sit down?

आप लोगों के लिए कोई सुपर ह्यूमन स्पीकर चाहिए जोकि 15-20 सदस्यों को एक साथ चुन सके। आपको मैं रोज़ बताता
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हू कि ग्राहंर ग्राफ दि बिजनेस में क्वैश्चन्स के बाद कालिग प्रटेन्शन घाती है और उसक बाद और बातें घाती है। अगर कोई बात कहनी हो तो लिखकर भेजा करें।

ओ उवांतिर्भय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) : लिखकर भेजा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भेजा होगा तो वक्त पर आयेगा। लेकिन यह क्या बात है कि रोज़ बताऊं और रोज़ आप ऐसा करें कोई तो इसका हल होना चाहिए। रोज़ ही आप ऐसी बात करते हैं, यह बहुत गलत बात है।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Crude oil prices have been going up all over the world continually since November, 1970. This increase has been particularly steep during the last 6 months. The principal reason for this has been the virtual cartelisation of crude oil production. Some of the crude oil producing and exporting countries have, for example, doubled their revenues in the recent past despite a reduction in production in some cases. There has also been acute competition among buyers; during the last two months alone, this competition has pushed up the price of a well-known crude from \$2.33 per barrel to \$2.67 per barrel.

India has not remained unaffected by what has been happening elsewhere in this field. Light Iranian crude oil (which is being imported by two of the foreign oil companies operating refineries in India) was quoted at \$1.28 per barrel in October, 1970; this price rose by several stages to \$2.08 on 15th January, 1973 and to \$2.25 per barrel with effect from 1st April, 1973. The increase in the price of the crude oil imported by these oil companies has thus been 97 cents per barrel within the last 2½ years, including a rise of 17 cents during the period between January—April, 1973. Elements of this large increase are said to be due to the Tehran Agreement of February, 1971, which provided for an automatic escalation in prices at pre-determined intervals until 1975, the Geneva Agreement dealing with changes in the par values of

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

major currencies including the dollar, participation by the oil producing companies in the production of oil in their respective countries and the general hardening of prices.

Like all countries which are not importers of crude oil today, we are also greatly concerned at the present situation. The Government have already taken certain measures to meet our short-term requirements of crude oil and are considering an overall strategy to deal with this problem in the long-run. The principal feature of this strategy is of course intensification of efforts to maximise crude oil production within the country, both on-shore and off-shore and a number of steps have been taken towards achieving this objective. We have already made a beginning towards exploration and crude oil production activities in other parts of the world; we propose to diversify our sources of supply by substantially increasing these activities along with increase in our domestic exploration and developmental activities. Attention has also to be given to the question of curbing consumption of oil products to the extent possible without slowing down the pace of economic development and also to the long-range question of development of alternative sources of energy.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am distressed at the complacency shown by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and what amounts to a spirited acquiescence in blackmail practised by these foreign interests who go on increasing prices to our detriment. Sometimes we tried to resist it, but from the tone of the Minister's reply I discover that he has given up all idea of resisting this continuing blackmail. It is strange that he seems to have forgotten—I mean, the Minister—that oil imperialists whose record is so black are now fighting their last ditch battle for domination in countries like ours, and it is important for us to do something really and truly basic in regard to this challenge. We have known throughout the years that these oil interests from abroad are past-masters in the art of cheating countries like ours.

Sir, for a long time, we did not even know that they were deceiving us over what they called 'gulf price'. We thought that they were charging for transport from the Persian Gulf whereas they were actually charging us money for transport from the Gulf of Mexico while actually oil was coming from the Persian Gulf. They were doing it with impunity over the years and we did not know. We did not know until 1969, if I am not wrong, that they were selling crude to other countries at a much cheaper rate than they were selling to us. Therefore, these people are pastmasters in the art of deceiving countries like ours, and they gave all kinds of phoney reasons in order to justify their demand for price increase.

I am really astonished that the Minister seems to accept, at face value, the notion that all the blame for the price increase—at least a substantial part of it—lies on oil-producing countries who have increased their tariff, something like that, and that is why the escalation has taken place. There were all kinds of agreements, Geneva Agreement and all that sort of thing.

Today we are in direct contact—and we wish to be in such contact—with the oil-producing countries and, with a country like Iraq, we have entered into a sort of agreement which ought to be a pointer for the future. And by our direct dealings with oil-producing countries, in which task, as I tried to say the other day moving the Resolution on oil nationalisation, the Ministry of External Affairs should have a large say, we can get rid of the blackmail which these middlemen, these foreign oil sharks, are perpetuating. This kind of thing has been going on for so long, and we did not know that! Why should we accept this increase? During the last five years there had been repeated increases, and as to what they do occasionally, I have no time to go into all details that are relevant in this matter. Sometimes they ask for an increase and Government succumbs to the blackmailing. Sometimes Government had not conceded their claim to the increase, but Government had been compelled to release foreign exchange to the companies

at the new rates. This sort of thing has happened in recent years. And whenever Government refused to release the foreign exchange required for the higher price of crude, the companies have cut down their imports and have reduced their production at the refinery. Last year, for example, the companies demanded 1.84 dollars per barrel and the Government released foreign exchange at the rate of 1.68 dollars per barrel because that, according to the Government's calculations which must have some sort of expert basis, was the rightful price. We wanted to pay at the rate of 1.68 dollars, but they wanted at a rate of 1.84 dollars. But immediately the companies retained by reducing their import and by cutting their refinery operations and they gobbled up the foreign exchange allocation which this Government had given to them. This sort of thing goes on, and this latest demand for an increase of 17 cents is a very dreadful burden on our exchequer. In 1970, we had to fish out foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 102 crores for the import of crude oil; in 1971 it was Rs. 138 crores for the same purpose; in 1972 the estimated expenditure of foreign exchange on crude import is Rs. 144 crores. This is not a laughing proposition, this is a very serious matter.

And it is more than time, particularly when the Minister himself had experience of the kind of operation which takes place internally as well as internationally on the oil front, it is high time that something very serious is done to safeguard the interests of our country and to fight the ways of blackmail of these foreign interests. They circumvent all Government decisions and I would like to draw your attention to the fact that these oil companies send out huge monies from this country. From 1968 to 1971, the three foreign oil companies have taken away from India Rs. 320.37 crores. In 1968 it was Rs. 71.11 crores, 1969—Rs. 81.91 crores and 1970—Rs. 72.94 crores and 1971—Rs. 94.41 crores and all—this on account of profits and other remittances. The total capital employed by these companies, however, is about Rs. 111 crores. They go on sending out money to the

extent of nearly their total capital in a period of four years.

Then they have a grip over our country's Government and the administration. They have a grip by all underhand means. For example, they have their own agents planted in the higher echelons of the administration in the Petroleum & Chemical Ministry. The former boss of the Indian Oil Corporation blocked the import of Rustum crude for two years on the plea that it could not be refined in Batauni Oil Refinery. It was an absolute fabrication made by one of the high-ups in the Ministry who did that in the interests of the foreigners. I suppose he has gone scotfree and nobody does anything to get hold of him and give him that kind of punishment that he deserves. We find again that the Managing Director in charge of the Marketing Division of the IOC is one of the former management personnel of the Burmah-Shell. So many other instances can be given. On the last occasion when I spoke about the oil nationalisation, so many instances came to our mind. This Thakru Commission, if it proceeds properly, can bring to light so many scandals related to this matter. These foreign interests have got their representatives in the highest echelons of the administration and they give out arguments to the Ministry which are utterly wrong and which go against the interests of our country and that is why, briefed by his officers, he has now given a statement which is derogatory to the sovereignty of this country.

I would very much like to know why the Minister has agreed. From the look of things, if this statement conveys any sense in English language, he has agreed to a rise when it was patently, obviously, clearly and explicitly against the will of the Government of India. I would like to know: why do you accept a wrong and phoney argument about the tariff escalation and similar things in the oil producing countries? Why don't you find out more about it by direct contact with the oil producing countries, not only with Iraq with which we have established friendly relations and with which the Minister also had contacts but with countries like Algeria and so many others with

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which, we should go even out of our way in order to set up friendly relations, for a variety of other reasons which can be discussed in the External Affairs debate? Why can't we? Why should you accept these wrong, completely wrong and motivated arguments offered by the foreign interests?

The Minister speaks of an overall strategy. I do hope he had anything in the nature of an overall strategy. Why should we postpone nationalisation as we said the other day, if at all he has any serious intention, till 1979, and in the meantime, they would do the maximum damage to these installations. If at all, they would leave ruination behind them and we are telling them, 'You can rule the roost till 1979'. Why do we enable these foreign interests to fleece us in the way they do in the meantime?

He refers to our efforts to increase our production. Now, what is his view in regard to what?

The Soviet experts have repeated very recently, like Prof. N. A. Kalinin who made so many efforts to put India on the oil map of the world. Our Minister knows a good deal about it. The other day he expressed his gratitude to the Soviet experts. He had said, and recently he and other Soviet experts had repeated that with a crash programme, in five years' time, from our own internal resources we can produce 50 million tonnes which is even more than what we require at the present moment.

I want to know why it is that in spite of all this we are not trying to go ahead. And I want to know, pending 1979—the hon. Minister says that 25 years being over, he can then take over these foreign companies,—pending that period, why cannot we take over the administration of these companies so that we can keep whatever assets they may have in tact, so that we can rid ourselves of this incubus of exploitation and blackmail which they are continuing to pursue. I want to know why this increase is accepted. I want to know why we are not taking radical steps

to prevent this blackmail, why we allowed our administration to be cluttered with foreign agents who are shown up to be wicked manipulators for foreign interests. I want to know as to what steps you are taking and if you do not take up nationalisation, why cannot you take over the administration of these oil companies in the meantime, without detriment to anything in the nature of our international relations. What is being done to increase our transport capacity so that we do not have to depend upon oil sharks from abroad, so that we may have our own ships and bring the oil from whichever country we want to? I would like the hon. Minister to give his attention, in the earnest manner that they deserve, to these matters.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Mr. Mukerjee has said something about which I might enter a caveat. He had said that the Ministry of Petroleum is cluttered with foreign agents. I repudiate this. I say, they are as good Indians as Mr. Mukerjee and, therefore, it is certainly incorrect to say that they are foreign agents. Clutter means full, it is not a few only. It would be wrong to make such a kind of statement. Mr. Mukerjee said that increase in oil prices has been due to the manipulation of the foreign oil companies. It could have been, Sir, I do not know, all the facts are not before me, before 1970—72. But, from January, 1972, this is what happened. From January, 1972, they organised themselves. Eleven well-known oil producing countries from Libya to Venezuela combined together and they asked for a higher price. All the foreign companies have been compelled to give them higher price. That is the reason for the increase in price. The increase in price is due to the insistence of the oil producing countries from Libya to Venezuela led by Libyan President Gaddafi and so they had to give a higher price. That higher price is for everybody in the whole world, whether it is America or Great Britain or India or Japan. Whichever country wants to buy this oil, it has to buy in the world market at the world prices, as I have already mentioned. In fact, we had a Telex message which is also confirmed by other sources. Earlier,

the oil prices were decided by tenders. Now, there is an open bid. In Abu Dhabi there was an open bid where active bidding for some 630 million barrels (and possibly more) of low-sulphur participation crude being offered for sale by the Abu Dhabi Government over the period 1974—1980 has pushed up the starting price of Murban crude to as high as \$2.65/ barrel for 1974 deliveries (including the 7 cents/ barrel. Teheran increment for 1974, but excluding any adjustment for last month's dollar devaluation).

Now, this is an open bid. All the countries that want to buy have to bid openly. Brazil's State-owned Petrobras which is in the lead, is offering \$2.65/ barrel for Murban (actually \$2.67/ barrel with 90 days' credit, which works out at about \$2.5/ barrel with 60 days' credit as was allowed in the Japan Line deal) followed closely by the Swiss trading company Naftamondial—\$2.654/ barrel—and the New York-based John Sahaheen Organisation—\$2.64/ barrel. Three US oil companies—Continental Oil, Phillips Petroleum and Charter Oil—have made slightly lower offers in the \$2.58—\$2.62 range.

So, there is an open bid in which Brazil has bought it by bidding against the American companies. So, what Brazil has done, we shall also have to do. If we want to buy oil today, we must go to the open market and buy it. Today, the tender system is as good as abolished. One has to purchase by negotiating or by open bidding. No country in the world including Iraq is willing to sell it at less than the world market price. All this has been done by the OPEC countries under the leadership of the Libyan President, President Gaddafi. In fact, they are not satisfied with this, but now they are having also another discussion and they want to raise the price again. I talked to the Iraqi Oil Minister who himself is a member of the committee to negotiate the proposed revision of the Geneva Agreement, namely, the Ministerial Committee which has appointed a three-man team composed of the Oil Ministers of Iraq (Dr. Sa'dun Hamad), Kuwait (Mr. 'Abd

al-Rahman al-'Atiqi) and Libya (Mr. Izz al-Din al-Mabruk), and presided over by the Libyan Oil Minister. Negotiations with the companies are scheduled to begin in Beirut on 12th April. So, this may be followed up and the price again raised.

So, if we want to buy crude today, as we have to, we have to buy in the open market, and we have to pay the same price as other countries are paying. There is no hide-and-seek in this. In 1970 it was selling in a buyers' market, and oil was being hawked about everywhere. But today we cannot buy because it is entirely a sellers' market. It is not due to the monopolies of the companies. The companies have no hand now....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him not be too sure about these things.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I had a talk with the people who are vitally concerned with this. We discussed this problem with the Iraqi delegation and they said that it had to be purchased at what is known as the world market price, and the price has to be reviewed annually. So, what can we do about it now?

Another thing that is more important is the availability of crude. No company or country is willing to enter into a long-term agreement, not even a two-year agreement, and they say that the price has to be reviewed annually and we have to bid in the open market. Because of our friendship with Iraq and because of our community of ideas, they have agreed to give us 3 million tonnes for ten years, but at the world price. There is no concessional price in this.

Our problem is to get more crude. We must get crude as quickly as possible and as much as we can.

Prof. Mukerjee mentioned about the Russian experts. Prof. Kalinin was in the team of the Russian experts which discussed with us at great length how to improve the production of ONGC. I do not know who the Russian expert who said that we could have 50 million tonnes in five years; it was certainly not Prof. Kalinin, because Prof.

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Kalinin and others—the Deputy Minister who is himself an oil expert was there—said that in five years if 'you could work hard, it could go upto 13 million tonnes'. For that, we need better equipment. They themselves examined our rigs and told us that our rigs have become old-fashioned and out of date and so we must buy at least 22 rigs in order to double the drilling capacity.

Therefore, as I said we are trying to get oil from on-shore exploration as far as we can and in the closest collaboration with the Soviet experts.

Then we are trying also to get some oil outside. The Iraqi Government discussed this matter with us. They have been good enough to give a location for us so that ONGC can drill there, and the location they have given has certainly more prospects for oil than any we have in this country. Drilling facilities there are also better because in the Middle East, particularly in Iraq; the location we have got in Romania is a flat land where drilling for oil could be limited to 2,000 to 3,000 meters, that is, about 9,000 to 10,000 ft. In Assam, we have to drill 15,000 to 16,000 ft. to get oil and the terrain is very difficult and the chances are less bright than in Iraq.

So our strategy is to get in touch with them and get assurances on this, not about the price. We may not get a price concession but what we can get will be an assurance of supply of crude if we get in touch with the oil producing countries themselves.

We have made contacts with Iraq. They have been very fruitful. It may not be just 3 million tonnes; it may be they may give us more. We are in touch with Kuwait. The External Affairs Minister himself visited Kuwait. He visited Bahrain, he also visited Qatar. We are in close co-operation with Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait, also with Abu Dhabi and Dubai to get as much oil as we can from them.

So I hope that before long, within a month, they will give us their views or

decisions about our oil purchase, the purchase of crude in that area.

We have also discussed the matter of putting up a refinery here in which they will have a share which Qatar may give in terms of crude oil. So we are doing all this. Our expectations are simple, that we must get oil from all countries concerned. Oil is available to us only in the Gulf, the Persian Gulf, not the Gulf of Mexico where there is hardly any oil. We are now negotiating with these countries and I hope we will be successful in getting oil from them.

He said that the oil companies were demanding a higher price. There is one very interesting thing about this. The increase in crude oil prices need not necessarily increase the price of products at least to that extent because there could be a reduction in the refining margin. It is very interesting to note that last year when crude prices had gone up, the prices of finished products did not go up to that extent.

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind the Minister about one thing? We had decided that the duration of the call attention motion be increased from half an hour to 45 minutes; ten minutes for the first member, five minutes each for the others, leaving the total time which can be taken by the Minister to be 10 minutes. It is very difficult to regulate business if this goes beyond this time-limit and into the other business. The Minister will kindly be brief.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I only wanted to reply to all the points raised by Prof. Mukerjee. Naturally, it is a somewhat complicated question.

MR. SPEAKER: But the time you are taking is double the time he took. I would request all Ministers to be careful and stick to the time. Otherwise, I cannot regulate the business.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I will have done in another five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise I will have to ask the Ministers also, to sit down, if

you break this rule, how can I control it?

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :
यह सवाल बड़ा लम्बा है और घानरेबल
मेम्बर ने इतने रेलिबेंट सवाल पूछे हैं, जिन
का जबाब देना जरूरी है। कमेटी ने लिमिट
लगा दी है, लेकिन सवालों का जबाब देना
तो जरूरी है।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, I will
be very brief now. The point that I
would like to make is that our strategy
is to get more oil from these countries
direct, and also to explore for oil not
only in this country but in the Middle
East countries, those who will allow us
to do so, as well as to go out off-shore
as much as possible. It is only by pro-
ducing more oil and getting it directly
from those countries that we will be
able to meet the increasing demand for
oil in this country. Otherwise, we will
be in a very embarrassing and difficult
position.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad—absent. Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-
cherry): Sir, listening to the answers
given by the Minister, I thought that
the Minister was saying that the country
was so helpless that we have to go by
the dictates of the international cartels.
This is the picture he has portrayed. He
may have differences of view, but the
facts seem to be something different.

I would like to know from the hon.
Minister whether this is a fact. You
have denied, I remember you have said
that Mr. Kalinin has not said that 50
million tonnes of crude can be produced
in India. But have the Government re-
ceived any report any time during the
recent past saying that the production
of crude can be increased to the extent
of 50 million tonnes? It may be Kalinin
or it may be somebody else.

Now, another thing is, this Govern-
ment is agreeing to the dictates, due to
helplessness, of the international cartels

for more prices for crude. The foreign
refineries in this country are asking for
more and more prices as the months are
passing. I would like to know from the
hon. Minister: what will be the loss that
we are going to incur if we agree to the
latest demand from the foreign oil com-
panies? The Minister vigorously denied
that there was anybody in the Petroleum
Ministry who had got anything to do
with the foreign oil companies or foreign
interests. The Minister might have been
objecting to the usage of the term "full
of". But he cannot deny the fact. May I
know whether it is not a fact that
there are some people who are colluding
with the international cartels and inter-
national monopolists and who are more
interested in defending the interests of
the international oil monopolists than in
defending the interests of his country?
They may be Indians. For example,
Mr. Verma, the Joint Secretary of your
Ministry, who has got a very, very bad
record in his dealing with the foreign
oil companies, had been a party in all
the foreign dealings, negotiating on be-
half of the Government. Can you make
an enquiry about his shady transactions?
Your Ministry was notorious for various
other things in the past.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): On
a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I myself have al-
ready pointed it out a number of times.
Please don't refer to any name, because
he is not present to defend himself. It
must be sent in advance. We have al-
ready settled the procedure. You can
mention his designation, but not the
name.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The
question was asked by Mr. Mukherjee as
to what happened to the Rustom crude
from Iran? Are you selling it to Japan
at the international price? No. You
are selling it at a much lower price. This
wisdom has been sold to the Ministry
by—I will not mention his name—a
top bureaucrat sitting in your Ministry.
Your Ministry's officials told you that
this oil could not be refined in the
Barauni refinery and we had to sell it.

[Shri C. K. Chandrapan]

You are selling it to Japan and other countries at a lower price. Why are this sort of shady transactions allowed in your Ministry? Your hands may be clean but the Ministry's are not. There is already an enquiry into the pipeline scandal. Can you order another enquiry about the bureaucrats who are sitting in the Ministry dealing hand-in-glove with the foreign oil interests in this country to the detriment of our interests?

What prevents you from nationalising the foreign oil refineries in India? When you say that the interest of the country is very much at stake because of various pressures from abroad, is it not a fact that we can nationalise the foreign oil refineries and maximise the production of crude? Is it not a fact that your Ministry had agreed to foreign collaboration even in the case of offshore drilling where again you are going to depend on foreign countries for building the platform? I think the platform was designed wrongly and you lost time also in drilling in the Bombay High. I want categorical answers to my questions. If you are not very much interested in defending everyone in the Ministry, the country would like that the matter be enquired into. Something is very much stinking in your Ministry. This is what we feel.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The hon. Member has raised a few points which were raised by Prof. Mukherjee also. About our capacity to produce 50 million tonnes in the next five years, nobody has told us so, and our discussions with the Soviet experts also do not indicate that it would be 50 million tonnes. I do not know whether a formal report has been sent by them—I will certainly look into that—but I am sure that it will not considerably vary from what they had told us earlier.

About Rustom crude, the refineries are built on the basis of the crude. The quality of the crude determines the character of the refinery. Therefore, the construction and the character of the refinery varies from refinery to re-

finery on the basis of difference in quality of crude. I will not go into that because it is a very technical question. Rustom crude has not been sold at a lower price than the international price. With the Rustom crude which is sold we can buy similar quantity of lighter Iranian crude, which is suitable for our refinery. Now we have got a large quantity of crude from Iraq. Therefore, we have to make suitable alterations in our refineries to process that crude. The Rustom crude is only about half million tonnes. To make changes in the refinery in the production pattern only for ½ million tonnes would not be economically feasible.

So far as charges against certain officers concerned with the pipeline are concerned, I would not like to say anything because that is being enquired into by a Commission of Inquiry. If there are any specific charges against individual officers, if he gives us the details. Government would certainly like to investigate them, if not for anything else at least to give a chance to the officer to clear himself. Whenever charges are levelled against an officer, it is better that they are looked into early and he is cleared rather than his being under the cloud all the time.

When I said that the crude prices had gone up I did not say that it was due to international cartelisation. I made it very clear that it is due to the demand of the petroleum-producing countries. It is not that we are helpless. I have told the hon. House what steps we are going to take. I am an optimist, more so in this matter, because our recent negotiations with Iraq have proved that it is possible for us to get crude from other crude-producing countries and from our own country. Some of those countries which have not got oil resources of their own are exploring in different parts of the world. India has to follow a similar pattern. I am sure with the very well-trained persons we have, the expertise we have acquired, it will be possible for us to provide at least a substantial part of our crude oil requirements in the next five years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The present situation is the outcome, to my mind, of a complete surrender of this Government to the foreign tycoons. There is a very interesting news item in the *Economic and Political Weekly* of 26th August, 1972, which says under the caption "SCUTTLING MALAVIYA REPORT":

"The Malaviya Committee Report on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has got stuck in the Petroleum Ministry. That this should be the fate of a report which was supposed to clear the way of a big thrust forward in oil exploration is an interesting commentary on the ways of our government and bureaucracy.

The Petroleum Ministry, as things stand, means the bureaucracy. Since the Ministry has for long lacked effective political leadership or even a full-time Minister, it is very unhappy about the adverse comments in the report on its role in weakening the oil exploration effort and hampering the work of the ONGC. The Ministry's nominee on the Committee did his best to prevent such criticism being incorporated in the report while the report was under preparation. When this effort failed, the Ministry decided to quietly put the report in cold storage."

I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister as to how far this is true and whether the Malaviya Committee Report would be placed on the Table of the House for perusal of Members. Then the Shantidul Committee says:

"...it is recommended that a National Petroleum Commission be established on a statutory basis to renegotiate the agreements with the foreign oil companies and to serve as the policy making and co-ordinating authority in respect of all aspects of this industry from exploration and supply of crude to the marketing of products."

We want to know why this Petroleum Commission has not been constituted so

far. Is it not being done to serve the interests of foreign monopolists? We want a clear answer to that.

Here is a Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. He said, he did not know about the rise of crude prices before a certain date. He should have had a look at it. He should have been guided by the Ministry. It is a very interesting report of the P. U. Committee. It says:

"The increases that have taken place as a direct result of the concerted action taken by the OPEC and otherwise are summarised below.

	Cents/bbl
November, 1970 . . .	7
February, 1971 . . .	27
June, 1971 . . .	6
July, 1971 . . .	5
January, 1972 . . .	11.7
TOTAL . . .	56.7

Between them the three foreign oil companies are currently importing 7.7 million tonnes of crude oil each year. This is equal to a little over 56 million barrels of crude oil per annum. An increase in the crude oil price by every cent, therefore, results in additional foreign exchange outgo of \$5,62,000.

They have asked for a certain price rise. It says:—

"Two of the three foreign oil companies—Burmah-Shell and Caltex—have sought an increase of 17 cents per barrel to the price of crude from April 1. The third Esso is likely to follow suit.

Among them the three companies import about 7.75 million tonnes of crude oil annually to feed their refineries in India. The latest increase, if

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

accepted by the Government, would mean an additional expenditure of about Rs. 6.5 crores in the country's crude import bill of about Rs. 120 crores.

The last increase sought by the companies is about 24 cents...."

MR. SPEAKER: He may try to conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then I sit down if you like. You kindly see what time you gave to others. I am trying to make out a case....

MR. SPEAKER: 10 minutes for the first member and 5 minutes each for others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can sit down then. This is not the way.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody likes the bell. What to do?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, the original and existing coastal refining capacities in private sector (foreign) are as follows:

	(million tonnes)	
	Original Capacity	Present capacity
Burmah Shell Refinery, Bombay . . .	1.50	3.75
ESSO Refinery, Bombay . . .	0.92	2.50
Caltex Refinery, Vishakhapatnam	0.50	1.55
	2.92	7.80

This is what the Estimate Committee says:

"The Committee learn with concern that expansion of the refineries in the private sector was carried out without the approval of Government inasmuch as Government's permission was not sought...."

Here is a newsitem entitled "Big change in oil policy under study". The Government is completely surrendering to foreign monopolists.

I refer you to a book written by a very eminent person Dr. Michael Tanzer who is an authority on international oil trade.

This is what he says:

"Approximate prices and costs at three levels of the International Oil Industry:—

	Price per bbl.	Cost per bbl.
Crude oil production	\$ 1.50	\$0.25
Transportation . . .	\$ 0.25	\$0.25
Refining . . .	\$ 0.50	\$0.50
TOTAL; . . .	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00

Profitability in the industry basically stems from the sale of crude oil. While this is explainable by our hypothesis of greater monopoly control in crude oil production than in refining or transport, in the real world the supply of low-cost crude is not controlled by a single monopolist but by a member of companies which number in recent years has been increasing."

I advise the Minister to read this book so that he can get a clear picture of it....

MR. SPEAKER: I think, I should ring the bell only when the Member asks me to ring the bell. Otherwise, it is no use.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is the report of what Dr. Michael Tanzer has said in New York:

"Dr. Michael Tanzer, world renowned petroleum expert of New York has suggested in an interview that India should nationalise all foreign oil refineries and pay no compensation. He says

that considering the enormous profits they have made, these companies deserve no compensation. "India might look to the example set by the Chilean government with regard to international copper companies."

He further says:

"...that oil exporting underdeveloped countries should take steps to provide relief in crude prices to underdeveloped oil importing countries and that a measure should also be taken to eliminate oil cartels."

He should read Michael Tanzer. That would serve as an eye-opener for this gentleman. He need not be guided by the bureaucrats most of whom are on the pay-rolls of monopolists.

Now I come to the profits and dividends. Burmah-Shell netted—it is only for marketing and not for crude oil—Rs. 5.61 crores and Rs. 8.60 crores in 1969 and 1970. M/s. Caltex Oil earned Rs. 1.2 crores, Rs. 1.19 crores and Rs. 1.18 crores in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

The correct picture has been given by the PUC. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is preventing them from nationalising this. You should nationalise crude oil importation, refining, the entire thing, because you cannot touch the Agreement upto 1979. We want to have a clear and categorical assurance from them. What has happened to the Malaviya Committee Report? Why are you not forming a commission? You should nationalise the whole thing to do away with the Agreement which is nothing but a garland of slavery on the country.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH Hon. Member, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, tried to create an impression that we did not know anything about oil prices. I have said in the statement that crude oil prices have been going up all over the world continually since November 1970. And what he has said only confirms what I have said. Oil prices have gone up and are still going up. Crude oil prices have not only gone up but are still going up....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For you.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: For the entire world.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is a fact. I am willing to discuss the matter with Mr. Bosu. I am giving facts.

Secondly, about the Malaviya Committee Report, that is under consideration of the Government....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since when?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Since I took over. We have discussed this matter....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a clear reply, Sir. When was the Committee constituted and when was the report given?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: These are factual matters. Every Member knows about it. Let me make it very clear that this was discussed by the Consultative Committee of this House on two occasions and they came to certain conclusions. PUC has also sent their recommendations....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When was the Malaviya Committee Report received?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Let me say what I have done....(Interruptions) I am only replying to the question that he has raised. His question was, is it a fact that the Government is trying to scuttle the report....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When was the Report received?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am trying to get the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: But not without my permission.

I am not allowing.....

13.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That does not really matter much.

MR. SPEAKER: If he says something without my permission, you need not reply to it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The hon. Member asked a question. He has asked the question but he is not willing to listen to the reply.

The reply is very simple, that this has been already considered by the Consultative Committee. It has been discussed by the Public Undertakings Committee and it has come to the Government. We have come to certain conclusions and we are going to finalise it now. So, it is not going to be scuttled....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have sat over it for two years....(Interruptions)..

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Now, Sir, Mr. Bosu is deeply interested in ancient history and the books which he referred to were published four years ago....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That makes no difference.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So, Sir, when Tanzer wrote that book and also the article which was published in the *Times of India*, if I am not mistaken.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is *Economic Times*.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am sorry, it is *Economic Times*. This article also I have read but, after that, things have changed quite a good deal and prices have gone up....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of submission. I wanted a clear answer as to when the Malaviya Committee's report was submitted, but the Minister is hiding it. Why does he want to hide it?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. That matter was mentioned in the House earlier, much earlier than he came. Why do you insist upon it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because they have put it in cold storage....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Not only you are taking your full time but you are intruding into others' time also.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is not put in cold storage. It is very much on the anvil.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Shantilal Commission's report for a National Commission for Petroleum?

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): Every minute he is disturbing.

MR. SPEAKER: A very incorrigible man.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: He cannot hold the House to ransom. He should hold his tongue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will consult you.

MR. SPEAKER: If he goes on interrupting, the Minister should not answer it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as the question of nationalisation is concerned, it is not a question of refineries. The main problem before us is the crude. If we have more crude, certainly we can take whatever radical measures we want to take.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is misinterpreting me. We are not getting the crude....

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as Mr. Bosu is concerned, he knows as well as I do, that so far as the crude production is concerned, it is entirely in the public sector except a small partial participation by the BOC. Therefore,

increase in crude price (CA)

so far as production of crude is concerned, the private sector has nothing to do with it. It is a very clear question of....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The entire thing should be nationalised.

MR. SPEAKER: If this man goes on like this, I have to prevent him....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I take objection to your way of talking....
(Interruptions)

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): He cannot threaten the Speaker like this. He cannot behave like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Every time he is interrupting.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): This is not a civilised way.

MR. SPEAKER: This Member is not allowing others to listen. He is interrupting every time.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA (Madhubani): He should be named.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, I think, I have replied to all the questions put by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you don't allow the Minister to speak. You are interrupting him every time. This is not proper. I will not ask him to reply if you go on like this.

DR. KAILAS: Sir, his party does not believe in Parliamentary democracy at all. That is why he is not behaving properly.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta,—absent. If he interrupts, the Minister is entitled to sit and we shall proceed to the next item, unless the Member speaks with my permission.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Just a minute, Sir. He put a specific question as to when the

Malaviya Committee's Report was submitted. That is all. He can say this was submitted in this month or this year. That is the end of the matter. Or, he can say, I was not here at that time.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmcr): But, you cannot ask any question under the sun.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have answered all his questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri J. B. Patnaik.

13.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT EARTH MOVERS FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comment, of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4786/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(i) G.S.R. 617 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1972.

(ii) The Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Noti-

[Shri Subodh Hansda]
 Notification No. G.S.R. 874 in
 Gazette of India dated the 29th
 July, 1972.

(2) A statement showing reasons for
 delay in laying the above Notifications.
 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4787/
 73].

13.7½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): Mr
 Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the follow-
 ing Report and Minutes of the Esti-
 mates Committee:—

(1) Thirty-fourth Report on the
 Ministry of Petroleum and
 Chemicals (Department of
 Chemicals)—Petrochemicals.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the
 Committee relating to the above
 Report.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTIETH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam)
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the
 Eightieth Report of the Public Accounts
 Committee on Chapter II of the Report
 of the Comptroller and Auditor General
 of India for the year 1970-71—Central
 Government (Civil)—Revenue Receipts
 relating to Customs.

13.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER- TAKINGS

THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer):
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the
 following Reports of the Committee on
 Public Undertakings:—

(1) Thirtieth Report regarding ac-
 tion taken by Government on

the recommendations contained
 in their Seventeenth Report on
 Personnel Policies and Labour-
 Management Relations in Public
 Undertakings.

(2) Thirty-third Report regarding
 action taken by Government on
 the recommendations contained
 in their Sixty-sixth Report
 (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Indian
 Oil Corporation (Pipelines
 Division).

13.8½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH REPORTS

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar). Mr.
 Speaker, Sir I beg to present the Eleventh
 and Twelfth Reports of the Committee
 on Petitions.

13.09 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): I
 beg to move:

"That the members of this House
 do proceed to elect in the manner
 required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311
 of the Rules of Procedure and Con-
 duct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty
 members from among themselves to
 serve as members of the Committee on
 Estimates for the term beginning on
 the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the
 30th April, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House
 do proceed to elect in the manner
 required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311
 of the Rules of Procedure and Con-
 duct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty
 members from among themselves to
 serve as members of the Committee
 on Estimates for the term beginning
 on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on
 the 30th April, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I beg to move

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

13.12 hrs.

RE. STRIKE BY TEXTILE WORKERS
IN DELHI

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a few notices under rule 377. I shall call the Members one after the other.

श्री शशि भूषण : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काल प्रदर्शन का क्या हुआ ? बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। दिल्ली के लिए 30,000 मजदूर स्ट्राइक पर हैं। दिल्ली क्लाय मिल के 60 माननीय सदस्यों ने लिख कर दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed certain Members जिन्होंने 377 में दिया है उन को प्रलाउ कर दिया है। -

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Sarampore): Under rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I wish to raise the following matter. With your permission. I would like to mention that a calling-attention-notice should have been allowed by you on this subject....

MR. SPEAKER: He should confine his submissions to just one minute.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is not such a matter where I can place my point of view before the House within one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, why does he send the notice under rule 377? If he were interested in a calling-attention notice, he should not have tabled one under 377 also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That would have come up after the strike was over.

MR. SPEAKER: For Monday, the calling-attention notice is fixed up already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We want that the hon. Minister should make a statement on this today.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: From yesterday, the news which is emanating is this. From 11th April, that is, yesterday, 27,000 textile workers of Delhi are on strike. The mills are DCM where 6000 workers are employed, the Swatantra Bharat Mills where 8000 employees are concerned, the Birla Mills where 8000 workers are employed, the Adyudhya Mills where 3500 employees are working and the DCM Silk Mill where 1500 workers are employed. They are all on strike. They have taken to this as a last resort since all their attempts to settle their demands amicably have failed. The strike call was given by the Lal Janda Kapda Mill Mazdoor Union and the INTUC-affiliated Textile Mazdoor Union and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha Union. Hundred per cent of the workers are on strike. They are all peaceful....

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no speeches now. He should just make his submission within one minute. If hon. Members are going to use rule 377 for speeches, in future, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may allow it today as a special case.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Delhi textile consumption is the costliest. But the workers are getting Rs. 30 less than the Kanpur workers, while the Bombay textile workers are getting Rs. 65 more than the Delhi workers. So, among other demands, their main demand is for a revision of the wages to have 100 per cent neutralisation of the increase in the cost of living....

MR. SPEAKER: I had made a mistake by allowing this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Kindly give me one minute, Sir.

This is the House of the People. This is Lok Sabha. 27,000 people are on the streets. You are not allowing time for this. But for some petty matters, you allow time.

MR. SPEAKER: Not under 377.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I request the Minister through you to here and now make a statement as to whether he is immediately intervening in the matter and settling the demands which are all justified and are not very impossible to settle, because the textile magnates are here, Charat Ram, Bharat Ram and Birlas are the managements, all belonging to the big houses. Why are they hesitating? Let them come forward to settle the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This strike is supported by the All India Trade Union Congress. When they had negotiations with the Birla—Charat Ram—Bharat Ram axis, they refused to concede the demands of the workers. As explained by my hon. friend, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, the workers' spokesmen in Delhi stated that they are getting Rs 30 less than the Kanpur workers. I congratulate the 27,000 workers who are fighting against the injustices perpetrated on them by the Birlas, Charat Ram and Bharat Ram. I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement. I want an assurance because many leaders of the ruling party who had attended the meeting said that these mills would be taken over. I want that these mills should be taken over immediately. We do not want Birlas, Charat Ram and Bharat Ram to manage the mills like this. We want nationalisation. (Interruption)

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : (करोल बाग) : हम ने तो कहा था, लेकिन पहले आप ने उस का विरोध किया। अब कैसे कह रहे हैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए? जब देखा कि एक एक भादमी ने स्ट्राइक की है तो आप भी सहमत हो गये।

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SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We fully support the strike. He is refusing to support the takeover because he is a Birla stooge....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : हम तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप जरूर हैं, और इस को साबित कर देंगे।

AN HON. MEMBER: He must withdraw it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: These mills should be taken over and the workers' demands should be conceded immediately. Tomorrow, the day after and the 15th are holidays. I would urge upon the Minister to make a statement today.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I will not take longer time than those friends. It is very unfortunate that even a trade union like the Indian National Trade Union Congress which believes in constitutional means for settlement of disputes of workers has been forced to go on strike.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Strike is a constitutional right.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He has enough support from Shri Banerjee.

I was saying that it is very unfortunate that a Union which believes in constitutional means of settling disputes has been compelled by these employers, Bharat Ram, Charat Ram and Birlas, to let the workers go on strike. The workers have no other alternative than to resort to strike. The House knows why these workers have gone on strike. It was only because the workers of these textile mills are not being given the same dues and emoluments as workers in class one cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are given. Why should this discrimination be practised in this capital city of the country? Therefore, it is the immediate duty of the Government of India to intervene in this dispute and settle it to the advantage of the workers.

I do not like to say anything about the other thing. Shri Banerjee was accusing my friend when he was intervening....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE I never accused him. I believe in united action.

(अध्यक्षान्)

हमेशा दलाली की आप ने। आप दलाल नम्बर एक है।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : आप हैं, यह मैं साबित कर दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो ऐसे लड़ रहे जैसे सास और बहू लड़ती हैं। बहुत मुश्किल बात है। अगर इसी तरह से चलना है तो फिर लोक सभा इसी झूठ पर होनी चाहिए कि आपस में लड़ने झगड़ने वाला कौन ज्यादा है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Sohan Lal says he is a labour leader. Does he look like a labour leader, Sir? All of them are supporting the black legs, and they are responsible for the strike. We know the history.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rule 377.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बता दूँ सब को कि 377 कभी डिबेट के लिए नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल गलत परम्परा होगी।

After all, this House proceedings are to be conducted by argument, by exchange of views and peaceful discussions.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am just completing. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is good that Mr. Banerjee has now declared that he is also supporting the strike. All the workers are on strike. I want the Government to intervene in this strike immediately so that the workers' demands could be settled.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): I support Mr. A. P. Sharma is what he said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the Minister make a statement today.

13.21 hrs.

RE. REDUCED SUPPLY OF R. F. O.
TO DHUVARAN AND AHMEDABAD
POWER PLANTS

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to invite briefly but urgently the attention of the House and in particular the attention of the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to a very serious situation resulting in severe loss in power generation due to substantially reduced supply of the RFO—residual fuel oil—to the Dhuvaran and Ahmedabad power plants caused by the labour trouble at the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's several projects in Gujarat.

The workers of the ONGC projects at various places like Navagan, Kalol, Ahmedabad, Cambay and Ankleshwar and other places have been carrying on a work-to-rule agitation for the last several days and this has resulted in a loss of production and unemployment in the industry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the negotiations between the workers on the one hand and the management of the ONGC on the other are going on for the last two years. The demands are so few and are of a minor nature. They want cash payment of their arrears and they have been urging some fixation of grades and a few other minor points need to be settled. The amazing part of the whole thing is that the amount involved is only Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs. The negotiations have been going on for the past two years. And the ONGC workers at last are now conducting a work-to-rule agitation. Moreover, I cannot understand how a work-to-rule agitation can result in all these difficulties. What kind of

rules have been framed by which this work-to-rule agitation results in all kinds of difficulties? I request the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to intervene immediately in the matter and arrange to have a tripartite conference among the Oil and Natural Gas Commission representatives, the labour representatives and the Government with a view to having an amicable settlement so that the power plants in Gujarat do not suffer any more.

13.23 hrs.

RE. NON-SUPPLY OF YARN TO POWERLOOM INDUSTRY IN GUJARAT

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 13th March, 1973, the Government imposed a control on yarn. Since then, yarn is not allotted to the power loom industry in Gujarat and other States according to their requirements. One month has passed by and the power loom units of Gujarat and other States are hard hit. In Gujarat, 50,000 workers have lost their job and a further 50,000 workers will be thrown out of employment within a very short time, say, within a week. This situation will adversely affect five lakh souls and they will be pushed to further suffering and hardship for no fault of theirs in these hard days.

The powerloom industry of Gujarat produces one million metres of cloth per year at the average selling price of Re. 1 only. This cheap variety of cloth is mostly used by working class people and the rural population.

My hon. friends, Shri Mavalankar and Shri Banerjee and some others had raised this matter in the House, but there is no improvement at all in the situation. It appears the ministry is indifferent, careless and negligent. Therefore, under the circumstances, I appeal to the Government to come forward immediately to release sized beams and coarse yarn from control and make sized beams and yarn available to the powerloom industry in Gujarat and other States to solve the crisis.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): About the strike by the textile workers in Delhi, let the Labour Minister make a statement, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: If he wants to make a statement, I have no objection. The Labour Minister is not here.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): About the discussion on the demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry, there are a good number of members on this side who want to participate in it. I have consulted the leaders of the opposition also. We request you to extend the time by 3 hours. That will mean, the Minister will be called to reply at about 5 P.M.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We have no objection to it. But let the Labour Minister make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: If the minister wants to make a statement, he is very welcome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): When something under rule 377 is admitted, why is it that the minister is not informed? Otherwise, there is no point in giving notice under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a calling attention or a debating point that I should direct the minister to make a statement. You have invited the attention of the minister. It is up to him to make a statement or not. I cannot force him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You can give a direction.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give any direction.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If he is not making a statement, we are walking out of the House in protest.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you, again it is week-end. Don't do it every time. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says, the Labour Minister is not here.

[Mr. Speaker]

He will pass it on to him. You cannot expect him to be ready in a minute. If he wants to make a statement any time during the day, he will be allowed to do so. Don't make the walk-out so cheap.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have a very small submission to make. The coming three days are holidays. I hope you do not want the strike to continue. The Labour Minister was here and he has heard some of our submissions. So, you should direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to request the Labour Minister to make a statement.

MR SPEAKER: In such matters there is no need of my direction. I will allow the Minister to make a statement any time he likes. But there is no question of my directing him to make a statement. No, I am not prepared to do that. If the Minister has heard the submissions and if he wants to come out with a statement any time during the day, he will be allowed to do so.

13.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
contd.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Mr. Speaker, I was telling you the other day that I am grateful to all those hon. Members who have participated in the debate. They have made very valuable suggestions and I am sure my Ministry will be benefited by those suggestions.

13.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

India is predominantly an agricultural country and more than 70 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture. Therefore, it is very necessary that agriculture should play a very important role in our country. Our population is increasing and in order to feed the in-

creasing mouths it is very necessary that agriculture should be carried on on sound lines. In order to carry on agriculture on sound and scientific lines, irrigation is very much needed. Therefore, irrigation is one of the very important components of the process of development. This has been recognised and irrigation has been given a proper place in our plans.

It has been mentioned that irrigation has not made much headway in our country. It is true. There is demand for irrigation all round and looking towards the resources we have not been able to make much headway in this direction.

Before 1951 the irrigational facilities available from medium and major irrigation schemes came to 9.7 million hectares. After 1951 we have made much progress and additional irrigation potential has been created. By the end of March 1973 we have reached at the additional figure of 10.7 million hectares. In other words, the irrigation potential has almost doubled. Since 1951 we have taken up 589 major and medium projects out of which 361 have been completed and the result is that 10.7 million hectares have been provided with irrigation facilities. After all those schemes have been completed, an additional irrigation potential will be created to the extent of 10.8 million hectares. Taking all these schemes together, the irrigation potential to the extent of 31 million hectares will be there from major and medium schemes.

For irrigation projects, we have spent about Rs. 275 crores in 1972-73. For the whole of the Fourth Plan, there is a provision for Rs. 953 crores. But since the States are putting more emphasis on irrigation projects, this amount is likely to go up to Rs. 1200 crores. So far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, the Plan provision is going to be about Rs. 2100 crores.

A charge has been laid at our door that we are not taking interest in the irrigation schemes. That is not correct. It will be clear from this very fact that

the Government is taking up special welfare schemes. As such, the Central Government is going to give special assistance to the States. We had started a scheme in 1969 in order to carry out intensive field investigations for irrigation, flood control and power schemes. This is a more or less welfare scheme. What the Government wants is that investigations will be carried out to find out good irrigation schemes in the country and, at the same time, these will provide employment to unemployed engineers and other technical hands.

In 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, the Government have given loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 809.68 lakhs to the State Governments for the purpose. In 1972-73, the Government had decided to give up loan assistance and instead the Central Government came out to give Central assistance in the form of grant from 1972-73. The Planning Commission has also come out with extra special assistance in the form of grant during 1972-73 to the tune of Rs. 605.63 lakhs. There is also a provision for Rs. 496 lakhs in 1973-74. As I said before, these schemes are going to provide employment opportunities to qualified engineers and other technical hands. In 1972-73, as many as 3429 engineers and other technical persons got employment. In 1973-74, 3734 engineers will be getting employment. The number of schemes which have been taken up for investigation are 698 and surveys of some of them have already been completed.

It has been raised here over and again that Government is not doing anything to minimise the menace of floods. Government is alive to its duty. There are a few rivers which are noted for this menace—the Brahmaputra river, the Ganga and its tributaries like Sharda and Ghagra—and there are some other rivers also which are causing floods year after year. As the hon. members know, ours is a country where rains are most uncertain. Sometimes there is complete drought and sometimes the vagaries of nature are such that there are too much of rains and as a result of those rains, there are floods. These floods are caused, as

we have been able to understand, by congestion of drainage and absence of natural drainage lines, by obstructions caused by canals, roads and railways and by inadequacy of waterways provided in the developmental works; and sometimes dams also give way due to excessive rains. These are some of the things which cause floods. Every year, we find, the average area affected by floods is 67 lakh hectares and out of this area nearly 26 lakh hectares in which crops are sown are destroyed. It has been assessed that the damage to crops, on an average, is to the tune of Rs. 88 crores; apart from this, there is damage to houses, public property, loss of human lives and cattle, and indirect loss to communications and disruption of other essential services. All these taken together, the loss goes to an average of Rs. 150 crores.

We have seen in recent years that there are cyclones which are accompanied by heavy rains and the resultant floods, and we have seen that, in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, they have caused havoc. The population which has been affected by cyclone and flood havoc in 1972 is 200 lakhs, the area affected is 56 lakh hectares, and the loss suffered is of the order of Rs. 147 crores.

We have taken some relief measures also. We started the national programme for flood control in 1954, and much work has been done during the last 18 years. We have tried to collect basic hydrological data; we have taken up construction of embankments, improvement of river channels, and raising of level of villages; and investigations have been carried out for formulation of long-term proposals.

We have made much progress. I shall mention a few achievements which we have made upto March 1973: construction of new embankments 7,375 kilometres, drainage channels 11,134 kms., town protection schemes 197, raising level of marooned villages 4,585; the area saved as a result of these works is 65 lakh hectares. We have spent a huge amount on flood control. Till the beginning of the Fourth Plan we had

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spent Rs. 185.32 crores. During the Fourth Plan there has been a provision of Rs. 138 crores. The outlay proposed in the decade plan upto 1981 is of the order of Rs. 540 crores. The tentative outlay for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 300 crores. We hope by 1981 we will be able to protect 50 per cent flood prone area, i.e. 106 lakh hectares of land from floods. The States have been asked to prepare comprehensive plans and to fix up the priorities of work.

Sir, flood control is a State subject and the Central Government tries to help the States in the form of certain block grants and loans under the plan schemes not tied to any particular project or head of development. The Central Government also renders technical assistance in the formulation and implementation of the schemes.

We have also taken certain other measures like setting up of flood forecasting centres. There was a flood in 1959 in the river Yamuna and, therefore, for the first time a flood forecasting unit was set up at Delhi for Yamuna. Then a technical committee was appointed in 1969 which suggested that some more flood forecasting centres should be set up. After the floods of 1968, six flood forecasting units have been located at various places in the country. In 1973-74 further improvements are going to be carried out by putting up a wireless net work and various other equipments like the installation of rain and river gauges.

We have spent nearabout Rs. 65.67 lakhs in 1972-73 on these flood forecasting measures and in 1973-74 we are going to spend Rs. 94 lakhs. The total approved outlay for the entire Fourth Plan is Rs. 342 lakhs. In addition, a provision of Rs. 9.50 lakhs for a Flood Forecasting Centre at Rajahmundry for the Godavari Basin and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for meteorological offices has been made for 1973-74.

A Committee of Ministers on Floods and Flood Relief was set up in 1970 which recommended setting up of Flood Forecasting Centres on other important

rivers also and the Government is looking into the matter.

Then I come to erosion. There has been some erosion both by the rivers as well as by the sea. Erosion is a perpetual feature in those rivers where there are high floods, particularly, in the Ganga Basin as also the Brahmaputra Region. Government is fully alive to this problem and the Government is going to take-over the control of the Brahmaputra river so far as floods and other things are concerned and for that purpose, a Brahmaputra River Control Board is going to be set up very soon. So also for the Ganga Basin, there is a Ganga Flood Control Commission. A Ganga Flood Control Board has also been set up with the Chief Ministers of States as Members and the Central Irrigation Minister as its Chairman.

So also sea erosion is taking place at some of the places and this is more acute in Kerala. Out of 560 km, 320 km of coastline is subject to erosion by sea. Besides causing damage to dwelling houses and other buildings, this also poses a threat to national highways and railway lines at some places where they run along the coast. Sea erosion in Kerala is very serious and we are paying our utmost attention towards this also. Anti-erosion measures like construction of sea walls, groynes etc. were initiated at the end of the First Plan and we have got in the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs for this purpose. The expenditure was Rs. 352 lakhs during the first four years of the fourth plan. The State Government anticipated additional outlay of Rs. 270 lakhs by way of special assistance from the Centre. The total anticipated outlay on anti-sea erosion works during first four years of the Fourth Plan is of the order of Rs. 622 lakhs. The coastline which we are going to protect by these schemes during the fourth plan would be 21.4 km, bringing the total upto March 1973 to 93 Km. A length of 72 Km had been protected upto beginning of the Fourth Plan. The outlay proposed by the State Government for 1973-74 is of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores. Special Central Assistance is also being

given outside the plan to the tune of Rs. 2.5 crores. The total outlay for 1973-74 is Rs. 4 crores. This project is to be completed by 1982.

Anti sea-erosion works are taken up by the State Governments. The Government of Kerala have stated that the anti-sea erosion works are beyond their resources and that is the reason why the Centre had recently agreed to provide some special financial assistance outside the plan to the Government in order to enable them to implement the programme of works in the last two years of the Fourth Plan. The Kerala Government suggested that anti-sea erosion programme should be treated as a centrally-sponsored scheme. This is a matter on which a decision is yet to be taken and we are considering it.

The Beach Erosion Board was also re-constituted in 1966. They will make a thorough study of the coastal erosion processes and of all things essential to tackle this problem and to proceed ahead in a scientific and coordinated manner.

References were made to power shortages in the country. There is no doubt that there is power shortage. Power projects are very costly.

श्री सारलंद राय (बोम्बे) : हरियाणा स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की म्यादक हो रही है, उस को समाप्त करवा दीजिये ।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: These power projects are very capital intensive and we have been able to make some headway in this direction, according to the availability of resources. Before 1951 there was 2.3 million k.w. of power available in the country and by March 1972 it was 17 million k.w. The demand is increasing every day and in a developing economy it is bound to increase. Against 4th Plan target of about 23 million k.w., there is a gap of 3.5 million k.w. There is a gap and we do not deny it. By the end of March, 1973, 18 million k.w. has been installed, and we hope to instal more; we wanted to instal 23 million k.w. by the end of 4th Plan, but due to

circumstances beyond our control, I think we shall be able to instal only about 20 million k.w. of capacity.

There are reasons behind this, short-fall of 3.5 million k.w., and they are: delay in the delivery of main equipment by indigenous suppliers such as the HEIL and the BHEL and others, delay in completion of civil works, because sometimes, cement is not available, and sometimes steel is not available, delay in erection of plant also, because the necessary equipment could not be made available; lack of financial resources; and delay in receipt of replacement stores. All these things were responsible for the short-fall of 3.5 million k.w. of energy.

The demand for power is increasing by 12 per cent every year. This is a well known fact. In order to keep pace with the growth of demand, we are laying emphasis on further massive investment on generation of power. At the same time, we are also taking in hand adequate measures for transmission and distribution of power. We have also constituted two committees of experts, one for the hydel and the other for thermal power stations, to go into details in order to plug the outages of the existing plants. We have also tried to expedite the completion of plants under construction. Rapport has also been established with the Ministry of Industrial Development for the timely delivery of equipment. We are also making arrangements to get spare parts at the earliest.

The report of the Study Group which was apponited in order to assess the load demand made out in 1972 proved useful in formulating the Fifth Plan on power. The Power Survey Directorate in the CWPC which has been entrusted with the task of drawing up a firm and dependable forecast of the country's power equipment, has undertaken annual electric power surveys with a view to indicate power supply and demand situation in respect of all the States/Union Territories individually, region-wise and for the country as a whole for a period of four or five years hence. Seven surveys have been completed so far. The

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study has been found to be useful in taking corrective measures for improving the power supply situation in the country.

For power development, huge sums are needed. As I have just now stated, according to the availability of resources we have been able to generate power, but this time we are trying to put in more funds for the purposes. In the Fifth Plan, there is provision for Rs. 5700 crores for generation of power. But our plans are very ambitious, and, therefore, we are hoping that the funds will still go up.

We have also decided to go in for power generation in the Central sphere. We have made a beginning in this direction. We are establishing now four Central power projects, one at Badarpur here in Delhi, another at Loktak in Manipur, the third at Baira Siul in Himachal Pradesh and the fourth at Salal in Jammu and Kashmir. These projects are progressing, and we hope that very soon, we shall be able to get energy from Badarpur.

We have also decided in principle to establish giant size thermal power stations at the coal pit-heads. This is to ensure that we have not to carry coal to far off places. Only what will be needed is to take this power to the rest of the country.

14.00 hrs.

Many hon. members talked about rural electrification and some complained that some States are lagging far behind in this respect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are Government doing to bring up the backward States to the national average?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I am coming to that.

More than 75 per cent of the people live in villages and unless there is some improvement in the way of living of people in villages, we cannot hope to take India to our desired goal. With

that end in view, we established a Rural Electrification Corporation in July 1969. As you know, this Corporation has done yeoman service to our country. The main object of rural electrification is to increase agricultural production by providing energised irrigation which brings radical changes in the technique of cultivation, crop pattern etc., also to promote development of small scale industries and agro-industries in the rural sector. It will also give employment to those who have no employment either because of very little land with them or otherwise. In our country there are 5,66,878 villages. The percentage we have been able to achieve in the matter of electrification is 23.6. This is really very little in comparison to other countries.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalgani): One per cent per year since independence.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, only 73,722 villages had been electrified and 10.88 lakh pump sets energised. During the Fourth Plan alone, 75,000 villages were to be electrified and 15 lakh pump sets to be energised, but upto 28th February 1973, 1,34,160 villages have been electrified and 21,37,013 pump sets energised.

What the Rural Electrification Corporation does is to call for schemes from States for purposes of rural electrification. The States sent in 633 schemes, out of which REC sanctioned 410. The total loan assistance sanctioned by REC till 28 February, 1973 was Rs. 227 crores.

In the fourth Plan, for the States and the Union territories, provision has been made for a sum of Rs. 294.69 crores and in the Central sector, a provision has been made for Rs. 190 crores. This amount of Rs. 190 crores will be disbursed through the REC. For the Fifth Plan also, a tentative estimate has been prepared by the Ministry, and we hope to electrify 1.31 lakhs of villages, and energise 25 lakhs of pump-sets. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1,400 crores is being provided.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: All these figures are given in the report. You say something new.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu asked how we are going to make good the deficiency in some of the States.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Especially the eastern States—Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and a part of Bihar—which are far below the national average.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There are State which are far below the national average. For that purpose, we have decided to open regional offices of the Rural Electrification Corporation. For example, one office is going to be opened in Calcutta and officers of that office will be required to go to and visit all those States and help the State Governments in the preparation of the reports because the reports which we receive from the States sometimes are defective, and there are so many shortcomings. For that purpose, we have to return those schemes over and again to the States. In order to avoid this procedure and to save time, we have decided to open those regional offices—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Assam 2.75; Bihar 11.79; Madhya Pradesh 11; Orissa 2.71. This is a miserable state of affairs.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: That is correct. So, we give preference to the backward States over others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bring them up to the national level.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We will do that. We will do it as best as we can. We are trying to give preference to those backward areas over others in the country, and we will see that soon they come up to the level of the advanced States of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How soon.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We cannot fix the time, but it will be our endeavour to see that they come up to the same level.

I want to give the House some facts regarding the electrification of Harijan bastees. Some Members mentioned that nothing in that direction is being done. I would say that no scheme will be sent by the REC now in which provision for the electrification of Harijan bastees is not there and where villages have been electrified without the Harijan bastees, we are giving special assistance to the States at very concessional rates of interest.

The House will be glad to know that a sanction for electrification, up to the 28th February, 1973, of 4,753 Harijan bastees, has been given. 37 schemes costing Rs. 200 lakhs have been sanctioned. Up to the middle of March, 1973, 9,743 Harijan bastees have been electrified. There is a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs in the year 1973-74. In the fourth Plan as a whole, 20,000 bastees at a cost of Rs. 500 lakhs are proposed to be electrified. For the fifth Plan also, a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been suggested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken almost 40 minutes. How long more will you take?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Only 10 to 12 minute more. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister's intervention is as long as or longer than the Minister's reply.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: 10 to 12 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Time was extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time was extended, but there is a long list of speakers from your party. If the Ministers take two hours, what is left for the Members?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Only five to six minutes more I will take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were giving statistics.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: In order to bring about a uniform development of our country, we have started a scheme known as rural engineering survey scheme.

The purpose and object of this scheme is (i) to bring about uniform development of villages by—(a) raising standard of living of people, specially harijans and other backward classes; and (b) providing basic amenities of life, such as drinking water, electricity, roads etc;

(ii) To assess the possibilities of providing irrigation facilities; and

(iii) To suggest improved modern agricultural practices.

This Rural Engineering Survey Scheme is intended to provide these basic data to the planners by on-the-spot surveys of villages in selected districts. The data so compiled will help in the formulation and implementation of Rural Development programmes. This will be made use of by different ministries for the purpose of bringing about improvement in the villages. The main programme of this RES will be to tell us about the:

- (a) Minor irrigation works;
- (b) Rural roads;
- (c) Drinking water supply;
- (d) Rural electrification;
- (e) Soil conservation and land use planning including contour bunding and Gully control.

This scheme has been started in 26 backward districts—drought prone, flood or cyclone affected districts—in 17 States.

There will be 575 survey parties during 1973-74. 425 parties are now working because there are some difficulties in our way. The engineers are not coming forward to work in the villages, and we are trying to bring them round. In every district, there are 25 teams except in five States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Punjab where there are 10 teams per district one team consists of 9 persons (2 engineers, 1 agricultural graduate, 1 field assistant-cum-tracer and 5 non-technical staff).

This scheme is job oriented. It will provide jobs to the unemployed engineers and other persons. We hope that during the 4th Plan, the total number of persons who will be employed will be 5,862. Till now we have been able to employ 3,180 and I hope in due course more persons will be becoming forward. The villages which have been surveyed are 750. It is a Central scheme and the entire expenditure is to be borne by the Centre as grants-in-aid to the States and it will be the duty of the State to carry out the scheme. The activities will be co-ordinated at the Centre by the CW & PC on the one hand and Land Use Survey Organisation of Indian Agricultural Research Institute on the other. These surveys have been started in almost all the 17 States and in 1973-74 we hope to see that 17250 villages are surveyed. In the Fourth Plan the provision is for a sum of Rs. 610.5 lakhs. The provision for 1972-73 is Rs. 285 lakhs and for 1973-74 it is Rs. 287 lakhs. In the Fifth Plan we hope to take up 70 districts in which drought prone, flood or cyclone affected or hilly backward districts and also tribal areas will be covered. We hoped that 2½ villages per party would be surveyed in one month. But it should not be completed due to variation in areas of the villages. Now, therefore, we have fixed up 1250 hectares per party per month. Because the areas of villages vary from 1400 to 45600 sq. kms. I think this scheme will take from two to six years except in Kutch and Jodhpur which are bigger districts.

I want to say something on N.P.C. as Shri Tewari says that I should speak on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may speak at the cost of the timing of your party's colleagues.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Shri Tiwariji mentioned yesterday that the

National Projects Construction Corporation was running at a loss. It is a fact. Sir. It was running at a profit till 1966-67 but since then it has incurred losses to the tune of Rs. 435.54 lakhs. The reasons for losses were: fall in volume of work, depreciation on idle machinery, idle labour interest on borrowings for working capital and uneconomic rates quoted by the NPCC for certain projects.

Early in 1972 the Cabinet reviewed the working of the Corporation and decided to give it a further lease of three years. Since then we find that it is doing well. A number of steps have been taken to improve the working of the Corporation. Unserviceable equipment upto Rs. 53 lakhs has been disposed of; strict economy measures have been implemented; idle labour which is neither permanent nor workcharged has been reduced; proper planning and control has been introduced; and incentive scheme has been introduced to ensure fulfilment of targets. You would see that the turn-over is now going up from Rs. 402 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 443 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 750 lakhs in 1972-73. Losses had come down from Rs. 131.59 lakhs to Rs. 70.48 lakhs in 1971-72. The losses are expected to come down further. New works to the tune of about Rs. 8 crores were obtained in 1971-72 and Rs. 85 lakhs in 1972-73. The Corporation has on hand works amounting to Rs. 20 crores.

The Corporation has about 700 regular employees, technical and administrative. Apart from this, they employ work-charged and muster roll for specific works. The later category will be rendered surplus as and when a work is completed but the Corporation makes efforts to divert the workcharged staff to other jobs. Their services are not dispensed with. Regular staff continue to be employed by transfer to other projects. There is no plan at present to retrench regular staff.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Are you mixing up permanent staff?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There are permanent people; there are work-charged also.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berpore): I have been waiting patiently for two days to draw the attention of the House to a dire threat which overhangs the entire Bengal in the form of erosion of the right bank of Ganga downstream Farraka. I have been trying to raise this matter earlier also but unfortunately I have not succeeded in evoking the requisite response from the Central Government. If a man of unimpeachable integrity and great scientific eminence as Dr. Rao were not involved. I am almost tempted to say that there was some kind of collusion between the Government of West Bengal and the Government over here. Under the screen of a public controversy about the responsibility, who would take up the requisite protective measures, valuable time had been lost and the fact is that things which could be done if taken on hand three or four months ago, could not be done now this year. Two lakhs of persons face the threat of being rendered homeless; economically prosperous areas and particularly three big towns face the threat of being washed out and eroded completely.

What is more, there is also the danger that from the point where Bhagirathi branches off from Ganga downstream the Jangipur barrage, the amount of erosion that is taking place is such that the river Ganga may cut through the place and meet the river Bhagirathi and the whole of Bhagirathi-Hooghly basin on both sides would be flooded. The towns of Jangipur, the district headquarters town of Murshidabad, Sankopara, Berhampore, Maldah and even Calcutta would not be safe if this is allowed to happen. Lest it is thought that it is merely the erosion of the bank of a river and so the homesteads of some people are at stake, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that National Highways, which are a central undertaking, railway line from Howrah to Farakka, which is a central undertaking, a part of the feeder canal, which is a central undertaking—all these central

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

undertakings, apart from the towns I have mentioned are threatened very much. I was surprised the other day to hear the Railway Minister saying that no part of the railway line was threatened by Ganga erosion. He does not know, perhaps nobody has informed him, that the broad gauge mainline from Howrah to Farakka is less than 500 yards from the river Ganga at a place called Sankopara. From the same place, the railway line has been diverted thrice before. You must realise that the general tendency of the Ganga has been to move westwards. For the last 50 years, this erosion is taking place. At two or three places, the National Highway is about 100 to 200 yards from the river and the river is moving westwards. The feeder canal is only 1½ miles from the river. What is most dangerous is, from the place where the Bhagirathi-Hooghly branches off from Ganga, about 3 or 4 years back when the Jangipur barrage was being constructed, the river was about 3 miles away. Now it has come within 500 yards of the Jangipur barrage. I know the House was informed that the Farakka authorities will take up some anti-erosion measures at least to save the Jangipur barrage, but that also cannot be done this year. I say it straight on the face of the minister that the plans that were prepared are before the technical advisory committee, and that committee has not passed them. Why could not these things be taken up two or three months back?

Similarly, so far as the estimates and plans sent by the West Bengal Government are concerned, a public controversy is going on in the West Bengal press for the last two months. The West Bengal Irrigation and Waterways Minister has accused the Central Government of refusing to give any Central assistance for anti-erosion measures and all papers have flamed it. The only answer that we got from here was that the State Government had not sent any plans or estimates. Now the State Government have sent a plan costing Rs. 63 crores. And no less a person than the present Chief Minister of West Bengal himself announced on the 6th of April when he met the press

at the airport on his return from Delhi "well, don't you worry; Rs. 63 crores would be given for immediate measures." But a cold douche has been thrown on that illusion that was created by the Chief Minister by our friend, the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Verma, when he said in reply to a question by our young friend, Shri Das Munsi that the matter is before a technical committee of the Ganga Flood Commission, it is being examined and then it will go to the Planning Commission. I realise that Rs. 68 crores is not a small amount and that it will take some time. But I want to know why these things could not be taken up a little earlier. I am not interested in blaming this Government or the West Bengal Government, but between the two of them they have created a situation where nothing can be done this year.

I have to draw the attention of the House to another dire threat that overhangs the district of Malda. You know that disastrous floods took place in the district of Malda because of which the Farraka Barrage authorities and the Ministry here took the decision to build up a flood bund. It beats my comprehension how things like these can be allowed to pass but it seems that this government have allowed themselves to be brow-beaten by a very high-placed person in the West Bengal Government not to complete the flood bund. My in-bund remains to be completed. If, heaven forbid, high floods come this year, there will again be another disaster and I do not know whom we shall then blame. We can blame the Government there and for that there is the Assembly. But whatever help we could get from here, we are entitled to get, that we did not get. So, I would conclude by appealing to the hon. Minister that although valuable time has been lost, at least now let him go to the spot and see things for himself and take whatever emergent measures are needed to save us from ruin and destruction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Owing to a long list of speakers from the Congress Party. I have been requested to allot only seven minutes to each. Even

so, I do not know whether it will be possible to accommodate everybody.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Dr. K. L. Rao and the Ministry headed by him deserves sympathy, support and understanding. If in spite of his brilliant conception of linking Ganga with Kaveri, we are reluctant to offer a bouquet of flowers to him, we should at least refrain from hurling brickbats of harsh criticism at his Ministry, because his task is tremendous and his limitation are many.

At the very outset, I would submit that there should be an attempt to initiate a measure in this House of Parliament to put the Departments of Irrigation, Flood Control and Electricity on an all-India integrated system. Because, if Railways and Communications are important and they are Central subjects, on the same logic these three subjects should be included exclusively in the Central List. The second thing which I would suggest is that the tube-wells, which are dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture, should be shifted from that Ministry and they should be taken over by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Otherwise, there cannot be full justice to the construction of tube-wells in the country.

It is needless to emphasise the obvious fact that electricity is the life-blood of modern economic activity in this era. But, what are we doing? The hon. Deputy Minister has taken pains to place before this House the various achievements of this Ministry. But I find that the pace with which these activities are being carried on is dismally slow, and it needs to be quickened up. Otherwise, I am sorry to submit that even ten or fifteen Five Year Plans would not be sufficient to carry electricity and irrigation facilities to the different parts of the country. The time is the essence of the situation.

Then, there is another thing which I would like to emphasise. There should be uniformity in the rates of electricity. If you have statutorily fixed one price

for rice and wheat throughout the country, there is no reason why electricity, which is consumed in bulk by agriculturists for the production of these food-grains, should not be uniformly charged.

Then, I would come to some local problems. Mr. Verma has touched almost every part of the country. But, wittingly or unwittingly, he has forgotten to mention and touch the part of the country to which he has the honour to belong. North-eastern region of U.P. is the most neglected part of the country. There are five rivers which are perennial source of water, namely, Ghagra, Rapti, Sarju, Kauriala and Bhakia. These are the five rivers which come down from the Himalayan mountains and then they enter the plains of Indian territory. They enter it not at a high altitude. Therefore, it is not possible to generate electricity through hydro-electric methods in the plains of Indian territory.

Now, fortunately, we have got good relations with Nepal *raj*. Two schemes were conceived long ago. One was Jalkondi dam over the river Rapti in the territory of Nepal. That scheme was conceived, duly investigated and the feasibility report was submitted to the Government at least a decade ago. Then, there is the Kalyani project in the Nepal territory. If the Jalkondi dam project the feasibility of which has been duly certified by the technical experts is implemented, then the whole of the districts of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and other districts in Faizabad Division will get ample facilities of irrigation and they would have ample supply of electricity.

We have designated many districts as industrially-backward ones. In order to remove economic imbalance in different regions of the country, it is necessary to make adequate and ample supply of electricity to those parts because in the absence of adequate supply of electricity no industrialist is going to set up his industry howsoever financially he may be helped by the Central Government. Therefore, in order to remove the economic imbalances, the regional disparities and to remove the industrial backward-

[Shri B R Shukla]

ness of these districts, it is necessary that there should be ample provision for the supply of electricity in these districts

Then, there is the drainage scheme which is a Centrally-sponsored scheme I submit that this is the most mismanaged Department of the Government of India. The people of this Department have no contact with any of the representatives. Some offices are located here and there. They take up a scheme, they try to open drainage in fertile fields and pocket the money for themselves by way of bribery. One scheme was initiated in my district that is, in Baghel Tal. Something has been done and then it has been abandoned. I submit let us be more realistic and more earnest about it.

So far as the flood control is concerned, the less said the better. We have not made any serious attempts to prevent floods. The only thing we do is that when the floods occur we allocate money year after year and the people's misery becomes the opportunity for officials to get the money allocated.

श्री भागीरथ भवर (साबुआ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रति वर्ष वही अतिवृष्टि और कहीं अनावृष्टि के कारण देश की फसले खराब हो जाती है। फसलों को ठीक रखने के लिए और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि देश में सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाये जाने चाहिए।

सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए एक मात्र उपाय छोटे बांध, ट्यूब वेल आदि बनाना है। बड़ी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना भी बहुत जरूरी है। यह देखा गया है कि शासन इस मामले में बहुत ही उलझा हुआ है। नर्मदा कृष्णा, गोदावरी बाणसागर और देश की ऐसी कई बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं जिन के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हो पा रहा है। जितना पानी है वह तमाम बहकर समुद्र में जा रहा है जबकि इसका उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए होना चाहिए था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले जो मामले लम्बे समय से पड़े हुए हैं बिवादग्रस्त प्रकरण हैं,

उनको निपटारा जाए और खास करके उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जहाँ पर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ सिंचाई के साधन सीमित हैं, वहाँ भ्रष्टाचारी किसी योजना को उलझाए रखा गया तो यह वहाँ की जनता के लिए और देश के लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। कई क्षेत्रों में कुओं को गहरा करने की योजनाएँ बनी हैं, चाहे वे राज्य सरकार की रकम में हो या केन्द्र की रकम से हो, या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस में कुछ हिस्सा देना हो उस में भी काफी दुरुपयोग होता है। एक एक कुआँ जो खाया जाता है किसानों को ऋण के रूप में उसके लिए पैसा दिया जाता है या कुछ हरिजन और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ सहायता दी जाती है उसका दुरुपयोग होता है और उसको कोई देखता नहीं है। सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए अगर खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जहाँ पर बड़े बांध नहीं बन सकते बड़ी योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकती, वहाँ कुछ ज्यादा से ज्यादा गहरा किया जाए, यंत्रबद्ध लगाए जाए और छोटी नदी योजनाएँ बनाई जाएं। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में मृत्तान्त के अभाव में सिंचाई के साधन नहीं बढ़ाए जाते हैं तो इस प्रकार की योजना बढ़ा के लिए कारगर हो सकती है।

देश के कुछ प्रान्तों में सिंचाई के साधन काफी हैं। मुझे इस बात की कोई ईर्ष्या नहीं है कि किसी प्रान्त में ज्यादा है, किसी में कम हो लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिंचाई के साधनों को समुचित किया जाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। यदि किसी प्रदेश में चाहें वह हरियाणा या पंजाब हो, सिंचाई के साधन ज्यादा बढ़ाये गए हैं तो मध्य प्रदेश जैसे विशाल प्रदेश में आप सुन कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि केवल सात प्रतिशत सिंचाई के साधन बड़े हैं। वहाँ सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है ऐसी बात नहीं है नर्मदा योजना ली गई थी उसको भी खटाई में डाल रखा है।

वाणसागर और कई और योजनायें भी ऐसे ही खटाई में पड़ी हुई हैं जिनकी ओर किसी का भी ध्यान नहीं जाता है और न केन्द्र और राज्य कोई निर्णय ले पाता है। आधुनिक युग में खेती का उत्पादन जब हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और कल कारखाने लगाना चाहते हैं तो अगर पानी नहीं मिलेगा और बिजली नहीं मिलेगी तो यह कैसे हो सकेगा ?

विद्युत के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका भी खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के मामले में बहुत महत्व है। इसके बिना सिंचाई योजनायें नहीं होती। इस मामले में भी देश में बहुत असंतुलन है। कई ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और खास करके आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बिजली आज भी नहीं पहुँचाई जा रही है। अधिक से अधिक आप पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बिजली पहुँचाएँ यदि कोई नियमों में शर्त हो तो जड़ इस मामले में बाधक हो तो उस शर्त में भी काफी ढिलाई आप बरतें और विशेष सुविधायें उनको आप दें ताकि वहाँ बिजली पहुँच सके और वे पिछड़े क्षेत्र विकसित क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले में आगे आ सकें।

मध्य प्रदेश में इस साल तमाम कुएं सूखे पड़े हैं। किसानों की मोटरें लगी हुई हैं लेकिन विद्युत विभाग की ओर से उन से न्यूनतम दर जो बारह नगह रुपये है वह बसूल की जाती है जबकि किसानों के कुओं में पानी नहीं है। ऐसे मामले आप देखें। न्यूनतम दर या जो भी टैक्स आपने लगा रखा है उसको आप खारिज करें, किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं दें, इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री ई० बी० बिस्ले पाटिल (कोपरगांव):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन डिमांड्स का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सभी सदस्यों ने अभी कहा है कि देश में पावर की बहुत कमी है, हमने जो पावर कट किया है उसका असर अगले साल अंदाज पत्रक में जो रेट आफ प्रोद्य लिखा है उस पर पड़ेगा और जितना दिखाया गया है उससे बहुत

कम प्रोद्य होगा क्योंकि पावर की वजह से उस में कमी आयेगी। इंडस्ट्री और एग्रिकल्चर दोनों का उत्पादन कम हो जायगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 23 नवम्बर, 1973 को सिंचाई मंत्री ने एक उत्तर में बताया था कि 1981 तक इन्टीग्रेटिड मोटर पम्पम सभी जगह लग जाएंगे। कोई भी कुआँ नहीं रहेगा जहाँ मोटर न लगे हो। त्रितना कमिटमेंट है वही पूरा करने के लिए जब पावर कम है और पावर कट करना पड़ता है तो यह कैसे पूरा होगा। आज ये कह देते हैं कि नैसर्गिक आपूर्ति आई है और काम भी अधूरा पड़ा है, सिमेंट नहीं मिलना, स्टील नहीं मिलता और कांटेक्टर जो काम लेते हैं वे समय पर पूरा नहीं करते हैं। पावर और इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स में पता नहीं उन कांटेक्टर पर कोई पैनलटी लगाते हैं या नहीं लेकिन एक्स-क्लेशन क्लोज लगने से उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिल जाता है। ऐसा कोई प्रोजेक्ट हमने नहीं देखा जो समय पर पूरा हो जाए। किसी भी विभाग के और खाम करके इरिगेशन और पावर विभाग के प्रोजेक्ट तो कभी समय पर पूरे नहीं हुए, कुछ न कुछ टैक्नीकल बात निकल आती है। जब इंडिजिनस मैन्युफैक्चरिंग नहीं दे पाते हैं तब इम्पोर्ट के बारे में सोचा जाता है जिसकी वजह से समय पर प्रोजेक्ट पूरा नहीं हो पाता। पावर की बहुत कठिनाई है। इस लिए अभी कितना भी पैसा लग जाए आपको पावर पैदा करना ही होगा। हमें लगता है कि पावर के बारे में प्लानिंग सही नहीं है और पावर खेती के लिए तथा इंडस्ट्री के लिए मिलती नहीं है। जब हम प्रोडक्शन करना चाहते हैं तो इस तरह की प्लानिंग क्यों नहीं करते हैं। जब इंडिजिनस मैन्युफैक्चरिंग का अनुभव हमें है कि वे समय पर तैयार करके चीज नहीं देते तो फिर टारगेट को डबल क्यों नहीं करते ?

पावर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि ए एफ सी, ए आर सी और आर ई सी ये तीनों लोन देते

[श्री ई० बी० बिन्ने पाटिल]

है। लेकिन प्रार ई सी की स्कीम जहाँ लगी हुई है वहाँ दूसरा पैसा खर्च करने के लिए रुकावट है। तो ए एफ सी और ए प्रार सी की स्कीम्स जिस डंग से हैं वैसी ही प्रार ई सी की भी बना दे। प्रार ई सी की स्कीम में भी यह सुधार किया जाना चाहिए।

सिचाई के बारे में डा० राव साहब ने इंडिया 25 ईयर्स में दिखाया है कि हमने 96 मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए थे उसमें केवल 22 कम्पलीट हुए। इस से पता लगता है कि हमारी प्रगति कितनी धीमी है यानी 96 प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए उनमें से केवल 22 कम्पलीट कर पाए और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट्स 498 लिए थे उसमें से कम्पलीट हुए हैं 342। तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जब हम मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स जल्दी नहीं खत्म कर पाते और उन का फायदा नहीं मिल पाता तो मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट ज्यादा लेना चाहिए और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट ले कर इरिगेशन को भागे बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि उस का फायदा जल्दी मिल सके और उत्पादन भी तेजी से बढ़े।

हमारे यहां जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं, उन के पूरा होने में देरी होती है, जिस से उन का खर्च बढ़ता जाता है जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम शुरू में 1617 करोड़ रुपये आके गये हैं, आज उन का खर्च प्राजेक्ट पूरा करने के लिए 3427 करोड़ रुपये हो जायेगा, अर्थात् दुगुने से भी ज्यादा हो गया है, इस से हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की हानि होती है। इस लिए जरूरी है कि इन प्राजेक्ट्स को तेजी से पूरा किया जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देरी होने के जो कारण हैं, उन को निकालना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में आप की मिनिस्ट्री की जो परफार्मेंस है, वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। हम सल्फ रिलियेंस की बात करते हैं,— लेकिन इस तरह से तो सैल्फ रिलियेंस नहीं आ सकता। आप को शीघ्रता से कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि ये प्राजेक्ट्स जल्द से जल्द पूरे हो सकें।

इस साल पाँचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए एडवांस एक्शन के रूप में 10 लाख रुपये टोकन धनराशि रखी गई है। इस रकम को बढ़ा कर, अच्छा प्लानिंग कर के इरिगेशन तथा पावर के काम को बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस साल आपने 272 करोड़ रुपये का ग्राउन्ड-ले किया है और 9 मिलियन हैक्टयर में इरिगेशन देने का वायदा किया है, लेकिन मुझे शक है कि इतना इरिगेशन हो सकेगा। मैं यह बात इस लिए कहता हूँ कि आप कहते हैं कि पावर एण्ड इरिगेशन स्टेट सम्बन्ध है और सेन्टर उस में असिस्टेंस देता है। मैंने पिछले तीन दिनों से लाइब्रेरी में पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि पिछले तीन-चार सालों में किस किस स्टेट को कितना-कितना एलोकेशन दिया गया और कितना उन्होंने बिना खर्च किये सरेण्डर किया लेकिन पता नहीं चला। हम हमेशा रकम को बढ़ाने की बातें करते हैं, केन्द्र सरकार रुपये भी खर्च करना चाहती है, एलोकेशन भी करती है, उस के बाद रुपये खर्च न हो और सरेण्डर किया जाये—यह तो अच्छी बात नहीं है। रुपये क्यों सरेण्डर होता है उस के कारण की तलाश करना चाहिए।

चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 4.8 मिलियन हैक्टयर को पूरा करने का आपने वायदा किया था, लेकिन अब 3.8 मिलियन हैक्टयर के यूटिलाइजेशन की बात कही जाती है और यह भी कहा जाता है कि 90 परसेन्ट यूटिलाइजेशन हो रहा है। यह कैसे सम्भव है— जब कोई प्रोजेक्ट बहुत देर से पूरा होता है तो उसके 10 साल बाद 90 परसेन्ट यूटिलाइजेशन होता है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें इन्टीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेन्ट प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। इरिगेशन और एग्रीकल्चर दोनों को मिला कर एक कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी बननी चाहिए। हमारी जमीनों के नीचे जो पानी है, नहरों में जो पानी है, उसको निकाल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा इरिगेशन किया जाय। कई जगहों पर सब-सायल वाटर जो ड्रेन करने

की जरूरत पड़ती है, यदि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कुएं बनाये जायें और कुओं के जगहों से उस पानी का उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए हो तो फिर ड्रेनेज की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और जमीन भी खराब नहीं होगी।

हमारे यहां इन्टर-स्टेट रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स चल रहे हैं—जिनके फैसले नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। ग्रॉप इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के लिए नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने जा रहे हैं, यदि पानी के लिए भी ऐसा ही नेशनल ग्रिड बनायें तो मैं उस का भी समर्थन करूंगा। लेकिन इस के साथ ही शुक्ला साहब ने जैसा कहा है, मैं उस का भी समर्थन करता हूं। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का रेट सारे देश में एक-मा होना चाहिए और पानी का रेट भी एक-मा होना चाहिए। इस समय एक-तिहाई इर्रिगेशन सरकारी नहरों से होती है और दो-तिहाई प्राइवेट कुओं, नहरों या ट्यूब-वेलज से होती है। इसके बारे में इर्रिगेशन कमीशन ने हिसाब लगाया था और उम के बाद पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी ने भी एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी, उन्होंने हिसाब लगाकर बतलाया कि प्राइवेट इर्रिगेशन पर 72 रुपये से 340 रु० प्रति एकड़ तक खर्च आता है, क्योंकि उन को डीजल या इलैक्ट्रिसिटी से पानी निकाल कर खेती करनी पड़ती है, जबकि सरकारी साधनों से जो इर्रिगेशन की जाती है, उस पर एक रुपये से 9 रुपये इर्रिगेशन टैक्स पड़ता है—यह बहुत कम है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस को बढ़ाना चाहिये इस से राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति बढ़ेगी और इर्रिगेशन तथा पावर प्रोजेक्ट में लगाने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकेगा।

मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में माहली—बीबी अर्थात् अमर—अमर प्रोजेक्ट है—यह मल्टी प्रोजेक्ट है—हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिकल इर्रिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट है। यह अभी तक सेन्टर द्वारा कलियार नहीं किया गया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको जल्द से जल्द कलियार करना चाहिए। मेरे प्रदेश में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, इस लिए वहां पर फाइनेन्सल थाई—स्टिक को रिलेक्स करना चाहिए।

241 L.S.—7

सूखे के समय में प्रदेशों में जो जो प्रोजेक्ट लिए हुए हैं उन को इर्रिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट मान्यता दे ताकि वे काम जारी रह सकें। मेरे यहां कूकड़ी योजना है, उस की सेकण्ड स्टेज की मंजूरी दीजिये। डिम्बा डैम कब शुरू होगा—इसके बारे में भी बतलाइये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में इर्रिगेशन बहुत कम है, सारे देश का 25 परसेन्ट है, जिस में 3 टका नहरों से और 4 टका कुओं से है। इस लिए महाराष्ट्र के इर्रिगेशन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इन्टर स्टेट रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स के बारे में जल्दी विचार करें और हो सके तो पोलिटिकल डिजीजन्ज दे दें। जिन जिन कामों के लिए ट्रिब्यूनलज बने, उनके फैसले आये, लोगों ने उन को नहीं माना, इस लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब ट्रिब्यूनलज की बात को कोई नहीं मानता तो पोलिटिकल डिजीजन्ज दें, जिस से समस्या हल हो सके। लवाद में पड़ने से कोई फायदा नहीं है और बहुत समय खराब जाता है। जल्दी निर्णय करने से सूखा-ग्रस्त प्रादेशों को बहुत फायदा होगा।

श्री विभूति निश्च (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी की भाषों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन मंत्री जी से शिकायत करता हूं—पहले वह मेरे यहां गण्डक की देख-रेख में जाया करते थे, लेकिन साल भर से वहां नहीं जा सके हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि गण्डक का काम धीमा पड़ गया है। गण्डक पर 150 करोड़ पैसे खर्च हो चुके हैं, लेकिन सारे एरिया को मिलाकर केवल ढाई लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई हुई है, और जगह सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है इतना खर्चा खर्च होने के बाद सिंचाई का काम न हो तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है, इस लिए मुझे कहना पड़ता है—बीजों की कीमत बढ़ रही है—सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिए जब बाढ़ बन गया है, तैयार हो गया है तो किसान के खेतों में पानी जाय इसमें क्या

[श्री विमूनि मिश्र]

क्या दिक्कत है, उनको ममक्षन चाहिए, तथा उनको हल करना चाहिए ताकि किसानों का फायदा हो सके, उन को पानी मिल सके।

दूसरी बात —गण्डक में बहुत ज्यादा सीपज हो रहा है, नीचे की जमीनों में पानी भर जाता है, जिस की वजह से वे जमीन बरबाद हो रही है। सीपज को रोकने के लिए जो मैन-कैनल है, उसकी बगल से एक दूसरी कैनल देने जा रहे हैं, उसके वास्ते आप जमीन प्राप्ति कर ने के लिए फिर किसानों को तग करेंगे। किसानों से जमीन लेने के बजाय मेरा सुझाव है कि आप नहरों को पक्की करे ताकि सीपज न हो। यह एक बहुत जबरदस्त समस्या बन गई है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि नहरों को पक्का बनाना चाहिए। इससे पानी भी बरबाद नहीं होगा और सीपज भी रुक जायेगी।

मन्त्री जी मे जयपुर में हमारा जो करार हुआ था कि आप कैनल का नार्थ मे रेलवे लाइन के करीब ले जायेगे, लेकिन अब उस को नार्थ मे ले जाने के बजाय साउथ की तरफ ले जाया जा रहा है, जिस से उत्तर का बहुत बड़ा एरिया छूट रहा है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जयपुर में जो बात तय हुई थी उसके अनुसार काम कराये हम लोगों के सामने सारे नक्शे को बना कर वहाँ के भ्रफसरों को हिदायत दें कि जो तय हुआ था उसके खिलाफ न जाये।

बहुत से आदिमियों को मुआवजा नहीं मिला है नहरों के लिए जमीनें ले ली, लेकिन मुआवजा अभी भी बाकी है। बहुत से ठेकेदारों को पैसा नहीं दिये है। हमारे देश भक्त श्री फतहबहादुर महतो का पैसा बाकी है, आज तक उन का पैसा नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए जिनका मुआवजे का पैसा बाकी है, ठेकेदारी का पैसा बाकी है, उसे तय करना चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ सिकरहना का खगरिया से उपर तक याने राम गढवा तक बांध बन गया

है इसके ऊपर बाध न होने से पानी फैलकर बाढ़ कर देता है। मोतिहारी से लौरिया तक नदी का पानी फैल जाता है, बाढ़ आ जाती है, इस से बहुत ज्यादा क्षति होती है एक रिपोर्ट मे मैने देखा है कि चनतपटिया से मोतिहारी तक दोनों तरफ बाध बनाने जा रहे हैं, यदि दोनों तरफ बाध बन जाय तो बहुत ही अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इस काम को जल्द से जल्द किया जाय। सिकरहना क्षेत्र मे बाध बनने से वहाँ के गावों की भूमि बाध मे चली जायेगी, वहाँ के लोगों को बड़ी चिन्ता है—उनके बारे मे पहले से उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय वहाँ चले और सब के सामने मंतोषप्रद उत्तर दें, उनके वहाँ जाने से जो आप के इंजीनियर है, वे भी ठीक से काम करेंगे।

एक बागमती योजना बनी है, इस मे हमारे क्षेत्र के ढाका योजना के बनने मे पताही और मधुवन क्षेत्र पडते है। इसमे इतनी देर हो रही है कि उस इन तीन थानों को कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्रीजी वहाँ चल करके हमको बताये कि हमको फायदा होगा या नहीं। उस समय कहा गया था कि तीन थानो को फायदा होगा

15.07 hrs.

एक बात यह है कि उत्तर बिहार मे सारे देश से सबसे कम बिजली है। यदि सारे देश का एवरेज 11 है तो उत्तर बिहार का एवरेज एक है। आजादी के 25 सालो बाद भी अगर यही हालत रही इस तरह से डेबेलपमेन्ट हुआ तो फिर मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि इस डेबेलपमेन्ट मे हम को कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस देश के कुछ क्षेत्र तो बहुत डेबेलप हो गए लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्र जैसे ही पडे हुए है। इस देश मे जो जो बिजली मिलती है, उसका जो एवरेज है वह 97 किलोवाट है जबकि हमारे प्रदेश का एक क्षेत्र ऐसा है जहाँ पर एक आक्मी को केवल 8 किलोवाट बिजली मिलती है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप हमारे यहाँ चले तो आम

बाते ही रहेंगे और बिजली चली जायेगी। फिर वहा पर लालटेन और मोमबत्ती भी नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि बिजली की हालत को सुधारें और उमका ठीक से इतजाम करे।

एक बात यह भी है कि बरौनी मे 4 मील पावर स्टेशन है और मुजफ्फरपुर मे दूसरा बनाने जा रहे है। मुजफ्फरपुर से बरौनी 60 मील है और मुजफ्फरपुर मे मैमालोटन सैकड़ों मील है। इनके बिभाग को क्या न्याय सूझा है कि 60 मील पर पावर स्टेशन बनाये और फिर सी मील आगे बिजली ले जाये। अगर ऐसा ही न्याय करेगे तो उमको लोग नहने के लिए नैयार नही रहेगे, इसलिए मै हिदायत करना चाहता हू कि सरकार इम सम्बन्ध मे उचित निर्णय ले। हमारे मन्त्री जी बहुत बड़े विगेषज्ञ है, उनके ज्ञान का फायदा उठाना चाहते है। हम चाहते है वह न्याय करे।

एक बात और है। मेरे जिले से मसान नदी का पानी सिगरहना नदी से आता है। उममे आधा पानी मसान नदी का होता है और उमकी वजह से सिगहरना नदी में पानी भर जाता है और बाढ बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि सिगहरना नदी के दोनो तरफ के काफी लोग बह जाते है। इसी लिए मसान नदी पर एक डैम बनाने की बात थी लेकिन पता नही वह डैम क्यों नहीं बना, कहा वह रुका हुआ है? हमारे मिनिस्टर तो कहते है कि बनेगा लेकिन यहा आने पर वह स्कीम खटाई में पड़ जाती है। इसलिए जो भी काम करना है वही कहें कि इस काम को हम करने जा रहे है और इतने दिनों में करेंगे तथा जिस काम को नही करना हो उसके बारे मे नही कहना चाहिए। सही बात कहने मे लोगो का भरोसा होता है और गलत बात कहने से लोगो का विश्वास उठ जाता है।

आप नेशनल वाटर ग्रिड बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ बिजली का भी नेशनल

ग्रिड होना चाहिए। केवल पानी का ही नेशनल ग्रिड नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि पानी और बिजली दोनों का नेशनल ग्रिड होना चाहिए ताकि सभी जगह लोगो को बराबर सुविधा मिल सके। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप कहे तो मैं बैठ जाऊ। किसी को तो 20 मिनट मिले, फिर को 15 मिनट मिले। अगर यही न्याय है तो ठीक नही है। आपके ऊपर लिखा हुआ है धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनीय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. आप एक मिनट रुकिए।

It is not so. After I had announced that 7 minutes would be given, on the request of your Whip, I have not made any discrimination. So do not bring this charge against me. If you take more time, it means that your other colleagues will not have the time. Otherwise, I have no reason to deny you the time.

श्री विभूत मिश्र : किसी को तो आप खिलायेँ पूर्ण रूप से और किसी को केवल जलपान कराये—ऐसा मत कीजिये। किसी को भरपेट भोजन और किसी को जलपान इसमें श्रगड़ा हो जायगा। आप एक रूप से न्याय करे।

15.05 hrs.

DEATH OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I have a very sad news to announce. A little while ago, a very valued colleague, Shri Teja Singh Swatantra, was seized with a heart attack and he was taken to the Willingdon Hospital where he was declared to have passed away.

Death comes to everybody, but when it comes in this manner it is like a mighty blow at the heart. I think obituary references to his passing away will be made on Monday. We cannot

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
do it just now. But I take it that the House joins with me in conveying to the members of his family that we share their grief, and we send to them our sympathies and condolences.

As a mark of respect to the memory of this departed colleague, the House

will stand adjourned to meet again at 11.00 A.M. on Monday.

15.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 16, 1973|Chaitra 26, 1895 (Saka).